MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

RYE REPEATED ON THE SAME GROUND.

We have more than once called the attention of our readers to the statements made by some farmers of their success in growing rye for a long course of years on one lot of land. When we mentioned these cases at one of our agricultural meetings some farmers doubted whether we had any lands in Massachusetts that would bear such a course of cropping.

But Mr. Lawton, of Great Barrington, tells us that a near neighbor of his, in Berkshire county, had grown rye for twenty-eight years in succession on the same lot of ground, and that the last crop was quite as good as any of the course, yielding a very handsome return.

The rye here, as in the other cases, was sown in August, and the stubble was all ploughed under. Who can say, till a trial is actually made, that we have not thousands of acres in Massachusetts which will produce an annual harvest of rye by proper tillage, and without manure?

All farmers have spare acres that they are unable to manure, and those are suffered to remain in an unproductive state because it is believed they will not repay the ploughing. We think it highly important to make those old fields produce enough to pay the taxes on them at the least. If we can grow a third more grain than we do by ploughing at the very best time and seeding with the proper grains, it will be a great gain for Massachusetts.

We know we have thousands of acres of sandy loams, producing generally but very little; yet capable of bearing buckwheat at the rate of fifteen bushels an acre. Such fields may be cultivated without manure, and the straw and grain will feed an increased number of animals that will all make manure.

VALUE OF GUANO.

We are often asked whether Guano is in reality what it is cracked up to be, and whether farmers here can afford to purchase much of it. Our opinion is that for spreading in fields it is too dear an article considering the prices of our produce. We shall better find our account in buying stable manure than in buying guano. And we who live at a distance from large market towns shall find it more to our interest to make the principal part of our manures than to buy at any price.

We have tried guano in three or four modes on our own grounds, and we have seen its operation on other fields. It has much virtue in it, and will probably benefit all kinds of land, but it operates best in moist grounds.

When compost is wanted to put in the hills of corn, or potatoes, guano can be used to advantage, because a small quantity only is wanted in such places, and a compost heap made in part of guano can be applied in the hill at less expense than more bulky materials. But for manuring fields we want something more bulky than thirty dollars worth of guano would be. We want something to keep the land light.

There is much difference in the guano that is sold here. Some lots are more powerful than others. Some contain stones that weigh several pounds each. The Peruvian is considered best. That which has been brought from the coast of Africa—from Ichaboe—has not given satisfaction here.

Farmers generally in this country should endeavor to make manure enough for their own fields. The only exception is where they live near to cities and have no great distance to transport their products or the manures that they take in exchange.

We have tried guano, poudrette, bone dust, nitrate of soda, and plaster, and we have never been satisfied with the purchase of any of these except the last. Plaster, on some grounds will well repay the cost of procuring and applying it.

THE SUFFOLK BREED OF HOGS.

The flesh of this breed is so sweet and so superior not only to the Berkshire, but to all the breeds that we have yet fed in New England, that we wish to make it better known to our readers. The question is often asked us whether the Suffolk is a large breed, and how much a hog of 18 months may be made to weigh.

Mr. William Stickney, 99 State st., has just handed in to us the weight of a pig 7 8ths Suffolk, and six months and eight days old; it was weighed in this market and was found to come to three hundred and two pounds. This is quite large for its age. The pig was brought to market by Mr. H. Joy of Townsend, Vt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

HINTS FOR THE STATE AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

Mr. Editor,—In common with many other farmers who spend their winter evenings at home in reading the newspapers, I have always taken pleasure in perusing the Reports of the Agricultural Meetings at the State House. But I have some fears that these meetings are becoming less practical than they used to be, and, as it seems to me, they ought to be. Last winter, it will be recollected, that a discussion was continued for several successive meetings on the "Profits of Agriculture;" and the principal object seemed to be to make out that farming was the most lucrative, as well as safest business, in which any one could engage. There were some very large stories told about the profits of one and another crop, or piece of ground, leaving it to be inferred, that other crops, and whole farms, might be made equally profitable; and that the only reason why they were not so made, was simply because farmers had not the enterprise to do it. I, for one, received with some distrust these tall stories, or at least could not help thinking that where true it was because there was money enough at the command of those who could tell such stories, to accomplish all that they boasted of.

This year we have had a discussion on the "Dignity and Importance of Agriculture."—And, as might well have been anticipated, the flood gates were opened for a mighty rushing of eloquent words, which failed entirely to give any new or practical views on the subject of farming. "The Importance of the Corn crop," is another of these questions, about which much can be said, which no one will deny, for the plain reason, that every one knows it to be true. There is great danger of making the disussions of so general a character, as to produce but little benefit. The object to be aimed at, should be, to elicit the best modes of accomplishing Agricultural results. There will be, of course, a great variety of favorite modes amoog farmers from different sections of the Commonwealth, and these meetings offer the best opportunities of bringing out these modes for the information of the public. If A had a better and cheaper way of raising Corn than B, it is for B's interest to know it. And to know it fully, all the particulars in the case must be given with clearness and fidelity.

It appears to me that great responsibility rests upon the gentlemen who have it in charge to provide the questions of discussion at these meetings. They should be of a practical nature, not only for the reason above named, but also because those who will probably speak on these questions, at least those who ought to speak, are emphatically practical farmers. They are at home on these practical subjects, but have little relish for the discussion of generalities.

I am aware that it is difficult to select subjects for discussion, which will suit all tastes; but it is submitted, with all due deference, whether so good an opportunity for obtaining the details of different practices among farmers, as that presented at these gatherings of farmers themselves from all parts of the State, should be permitted to pass unimproved—or rather whether it should not be turned to the very best account. It can be done, if there is only the right spirit manifested to accomplish it.

Another hint, and I leave the matter. Let the meetings take as great a *conversational* turn, as possible, and you get not only the views of more individuals, but of more farmers. Where such a conversational turn is given in the discussion, many a plain spoken farmer will tell what he knows, and tell it well too, who is deterred from attempting to make a set speech, as he will be inclined to think he must, if others do, and he is to speak at all.

I rejoice to know that these meetings are so fully attended—that the attention of the public is so roused to the benefits of them. I hope that a vast amount of good will be accomplished by means of them this winter, and that the reports of the discussions will be read far and wide throughout New England.

MAKEMUCK.

☞ Nine years have now elapsed since the commencement of these meetings. We have attended nearly every one of them, and have had no little difficulty in persuading the members to give us practical hints from their own section of country.

During the first winter it was the practice to appoint a speaker for the evening, when an oration was expected. One speaker's address lasted two whole hours, and we had a chance to learn much that we had already seen in books, of English farming.

We have since adopted a better mode, and our talk now is quite conversational, when we can keep new members within the rules. Our correspondent well knows the efforts we have made to give each farmer a chance to speak out and to prevent his speaking too long.

But in an assembly of 200 farmers we must allow some freedom to the speakers, and each must adopt his own course of argument. As it now is we have quite as good meetings in the evenings as the members of the Legislature have in the day time. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

ORIGIN OF BARTLETT PEARS.

Mr. Editor.—Sir: Having read an account of the Bartlett Pear in your paper of Saturday last, I with others was surprised at the statement there made, that the first tree of this kind was imported from England by Mr. Bartlett in 1799. Now Mr. Bartlett bought the place on which the original tree stands, about 1823. I had always supposed (indeed such is its history in this town) that the original tree was brought from the south of France about the year 1820 or perhaps a little earlier, by Capt. Brewer who owned the place at that time, and who died soon after; the place was sold to Mr. Doggett who sold it to Mr. Newell; after him Mr. Bartlett bought it I think, in the year 1823, and was the owner of the tree when the fruit was first brought to the notice of the public, but the pear was well known to many of the neighbors before Mr. Bartlett came to live there by the name of the Brewer Pear, which is its right name; it is likewise situated in Roxbury and not in Dorchester, as you stated.

ONE THAT KNOWS.

Roxbury, Feb. 7th, 1848.

☞ The testimony of anonymous witnesses is not admitted in some courts, and it never should be permitted to outweigh that which has a name attached to it. We called the fruit that we showed in the Ploughman the "Bartlett Pear," because that is the name it bears in this market. We should not be understood by one in a hundred if we should call it the "Brewer Pear," or by any other name than the Bartlett.

Mr. Downing in his fruit book, calls this the Bartlett Pear; and as Mr. Downing's book is read by all who criticise on the merits of the various fruits, and as we referred to Mr. Downing for our authority in giving the history of this pear, we can scarcely conceive how our correspondent, "with many others," was surprised at the statement there made (in the Ploughman) that the tree was imported by Mr. Bartlett."

Whether this pear should not bear the name of Brewer, as the first importer, we undertake not to say. Justice is not always done in such cases. America does not bear the name of the first discoverer; yet we are obliged to use the name when we would be understood. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

NAMES OF THE ST. MICHAEL PEAR.

Mr. Editor:—I was pleased with your notice of the old St. Michael Pear, which I have always valued as high as you do, but I dislike to have it called by any other name. I know you have high authority for it, but why Mr. Downing should call the St. Michaels the White Doyenne, I cannot conceive; but in his Book I think he has twenty-six other names attached to it. The White Doyenne is a larger Pear, and nearly round. I have raised them for many years, and have sometimes called them almost as good as the St. Michaels, and have seen them sold in the market for the same, but supposed it was deception to get a higher price. The St. Michael Pear is worth making an exertion to preserve, if possible. I saw a communication in one of the numbers of the Agriculturist which is worth trying. A gentleman from the State of New York writes to Mr. Downing that in consequence of some hints thrown out by him, that he took two old St. Michael Pear trees of which the fruit had become worthless, and headed them in, and cut the roots off a few feet from the trunk, and took out the soil in a ditch round the tree, four feet wide, as soon as the roots run down. This space was filled with virgin soil well mixed with manure. The consequence was the first year, a fine growth of underwood, and as fine a lot of handsome fair fruit as he ever raised.

Now this proves that the fruit has not run out, but the soil. The theory of Mr. Knight, that fruit has a certain limit, has done great mischief, and caused many to abandon many old varieties of fruits, for new ones not so good. The Roxbury Russets have been given up by some, but there is no apple more hardy and profitable for late winter, than the Russet; and if the soil is made deep and rich, it produces fair, handsome fruit, and bears every year, on any soil, provided it is deep and rich. I have raised them on dry gravelly land, as can be found anywhere. I mention this, as many think they require a clayey soil. Yours with respect.

BENJAMIN WHEELER.

Framingham, Feb. 7, 1848.

☞ Major Wheeler has certainly succeeded in producing good Roxbury Russetts on a dry gravelly knoll, and we know of other instances which show that a clayey soil is not absolutely essential to the production of this fruit. Yet a rich soil is required to bring it to perfection.

In regard to the names to be applied to the various fruits, we can only say there is much confusion in the books and out of the books. We are obliged to make use of the names which Adam or some of his sons gave, in order to be understood. One of the kings of England said it was not in his power to add a single word to the English language. How far he was behind the hindmost republican in our Liberty land! He can add a dozen new words or names of his own coining, to a single variety of fruit. We have not much skill in the philosophy of names, and when a fellow says his own is Jim, we call him Jim.

The celebrated Mr. Knight was of the opinion that no fruit can be propagated for an indefinate length of time by grafting, or budding, and of course the best must in time run out. It would be rather singular if we could preserve the identity of fruits at will, by grafting, for ten thousand years, when we yearly witness the deterioration of all our best fruits by grafting them into ungenial stocks.

Who does not know that we have now a dozen varieties of the Baldwin—and these in a soil like that which produced the original tree? If we cannot preserve the identity of the Baldwin for a single generation, with what propriety can we talk of continuing *the same* fruit that we now have to thousands of generations to come. Mr. Knight supposed an individual kind could not be continued to bear at all without a reproduction from seed. And this seedling must be a *new fruit*, though it might bear a nearer resemblance to an old variety than we often obtain by grafting. No one has yet lived long enough to determine whether Mr. Knight's theory is correct in regard to a cessation from bearing, but it seems already certain we cannot continue a perfect identity of fruits for a great length of time. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

WEIGHT OF MILK.—KEEPING ICE.

Mr. Editor,—Sir: I wish to inquire of you, or some of your correspondents, by what measure milk is sold in Boston.

By a statement in the Ploughman of the 22d Jan., of the quantity brought by Railroad, it was put at 25 lbs to 4 gallons.

In the way we measure milk here, a gallon weighs 10 lbs. I wish to inquire why we should sell by Beer measure, when there is nothing else sold by it.

I wish some one would give, through the Ploughman, directions for keeping a small *lot of Ice* for family use in the cheapest way.

A SUBSCRIBER.

East Salisbury, Feb. 2d, 1848.

☞ The figures copied into our paper could not have been correct. We have weighed a can of milk and find it equal to 20 1-2 pounds, or 10 1-4 pounds to the gallon. We are cheated a little in selling milk by beer measure and buying wine by wine measure: But then we have it back on selling hay. We now sell by neat weight, and gain 240 lbs. in a ton compared with the gross weight of 20 years ago. Yet we continue to buy imported articles by gross weight.

Will some of our correspondents state the best cheap mode of keeping ice for a private family? [Editor.

☞ A correspondent writes the following from Wilbraham:—

A PEEP AT CLINTONVILLE, LANCASTER, WORCESTER CO.

Mr. Editor:—Having seen nothing in print, I offer you a birds-eye view of the spot, which may elicit from another a graphic description of improvements and investments, to me truly interesting, in my native town. Tenements which, 20 years since, were valued at, from 6 to 10 hundred dollars, have recently been sold for so many thousands:—"Coach Lace," "Counterpane," and "Cotton Factories," Dwelling and Meeting-houses, stores and shops, have gone up on the stream and streets, for the occupation of an extensive, enterprising and tasteful population. I saw one building said to cover 3 1-2 acres of ground, to which another wing is to be added, when it will cover 4 acres! It has a flat roof. How is this immense roof supported? How is the water disposed of? And how lighted? Apparently, at a distance of 12 feet, all over the roof, are little squares, rising, like lanterns, which admit light, and cover apertures, through which the water descends from the sanded roof, by *hollow Cast Iron pillars*, to the ground, which absorbs it, while they sustain this vast pressure. Religious exercises so occupied the limited time I had to spend there, as to prevent my acceptance of an invitation to inspect these different and magnificent works. Though debarred from this gratification, I am happy to say of the place, that influences are there diffused, and effects witnessed, which give joy to "the Holy Angels," while, by a continued blessing, they will purify the morality of society, and induce many to seek and to "lay up for themselves, treasures," that will be imperishable. Yours truly,

BENJAMIN WILLARD.

☞ Noticing a remark of yours on the difficulty of getting fine black Ink, permit me to say, that our Post Master, L. B. Bliss Esq., manufactures and sells wholesale and retail, "Congress Ink," a *first rate article*, reasonably. It would stand well in comparison and use, on the desk of a Boston office or counter.

"LICE ON CATTLE."

Mr. Editor,—Much has been said in regard to killing "Lice on Cattle." Among all the bostilities of the day there is none so simple and efficient as *Mercurial Ointment* (unguentum); this is generally found at the apothecaries or stores and is easily made; viz., 1 lb quicksilver, 7 lbs lard; rub the quicksilver with a little soft turpentine in a mortar until the globules disappear, then mix it thoroughly with the lard; before applying it to your stock reduce this with an equal quantity of lard and rub a little between their horns on their hows, &c.,—a piece as large as a small walnut is sufficient for any bullock.

Pembroke, Feb. 1848. C.

The Season. Thus far the winter has been remarkably mild. The whole amount of cold weather yet to be comprehends only a very few days in December, while of snow, we have only had enough to cover the ground about two inches, and which lasted but a couple of weeks or so.

It is a peculiarity of our winters here, that we have one period of coldest weather in December, and another in February; while January gives us much milder weather. This observation extends to several successive seasons. [Prairie Farmer, (Illinois).

APPLES.

Mr. J. M. Ives, in his Essay on the Apple, recently published in the Essex Co. Agr'l Transactions, says:—

"As a source of income, we believe that the apple can now be relied upon either for our own markets, or for exportation; the facilities of communication by steamboats and railroads, opening new markets for this wholesome fruit, while the prices obtained for the finest sorts have not diminished, but advanced, should incite our farmers to plant out orchards of the apple. Mr. Pell, of Esopus, on the Hudson river, who has an orchard of two thousand bearing Newtown Pippen Apples, gathered from the trees in one season, seventeen hundred barrels of fruit, part of which were sold in New York for four, and others in London for nine dollars per barrel.

In making a selection of Apples we should, if practicable, endeavor to fix upon those which are found to suit our soil; we have heretofore remarked that many kinds which are good bearers when grown in strong and moist soils, for example the Pickman Pippen, Williams' Favorite, Blue Permaine, Roxbury Russet and Ribstone Pippen are the reverse of this upon our own soil which is of a light sandy loam; while the Baldwin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Yellow Bellflower, Danvers Winter Sweet, Minister and Fall Harvey grow and bear well upon our grounds. The Baldwin and Hubbardston Nonsuch seem to be at home in almost every variety of soils.

In a Report which was made to this society some years since, we remarked that Apples originating on any given soil, will be generally better than most of those which are introduced into it; citing the Newtown Pippen, and Pennock's Red Winter, which are first rate at the south where they originated, but when fruited in this locality, are found inferior to the Hubbardston Nonsuch, Baldwin and some others. A close observer at the West (Rev. Mr. Beecher) has recently observed "that the soil and climate so modify the flavor and other qualities of the apple, that there is reason for believing that an apple originating on any given soil will be better than many which are introduced into it, for though the apple is raised in almost every soil, yet it is probable that each variety affects a particular one, thus I perceive the most popular apples of New England are natives; this to a considerable extent is true of the West."

Among the best varieties of Apples in Massachusetts are the "Minister," and the "Mother;" they are of recent origin, the first named was raised in Rowley, and is a winter fruit, combining great beauty, productiveness, large size, fine flavor, and late keeping properties. The other is a late fall apple of highest order; it originated in Bolton, and is a large oblong red fruit of excellent flavor and a good bearer. No better evidence can be given of the congeniality of the soil of our state for the Apple, than the natural production of such fruit as the Baldwin, Minister, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Mother, Roxbury Russet, Danvers Winter Sweet, Aunt Hannah, and the Ben of Reading.

MURRAIN.

BY M. M. FUQUA.

Messrs. Editors: Having frequently seen it mentioned in various papers that "the murrain is incurable," and knowing it to be a disease as prevalent as it is destructive, in many portions of the United States, I propose to make known through your columns a remedy for the disease, in the efficacy of which I have entire confidence, having tested its virtues many times, for a number of years—in cases, too, wherein the disease, from long continuance, had assumed a most desperate character, and I have found it successful in every instance.

When the disease has arrived at its acme the extrementary discharges consist mainly of coagulated blood; and, in more obstinate cases, the urinary discharges partake much of the same nature, both giving off, in such cases, a most offensive smell.

For some time before an attack, the animal shows a listlessness, and is indisposed to eat. The duration of the disease varies generally from 12 to 48 hours.

The remedy of which I speak is *Cayenne pepper*, given in the dose of a *heaping table spoonful*—and in obstinate cases, repeated every two hours till the cure is effected.

I have given the aforesaid medicine in every stage of the disease, with invariable success; but the more violent the attack, the more prompt we should be in the application of the remedy. In one case, wherein the attack was very violent, the Cayenne not being at hand, I had 40 pods of common red pepper torn to pieces and put into a quart of boiling water, and when it had cooled, I gave the whole (pepper and all) at a dose, with the most happy and prompt relief.

The too common practice of recommending medicines to the public, which have not been rigidly tested, justifies the distrust with which a new remedy is commonly received; but in this case the cheapness and innocuous quality of the article recommended renders the experiment practicable by every one.

Hannibal, Mo., January, 1848.

(Prairie Farmer.

ROOT GRASS.

(*Pllygenum Ariculare.*)

Hogs are very fond of this grass, and whenever it is presented to them, either uneared or dried, devour it with the most eager avidity.

Root grass grows in neglected places, door yards, fence corners, &c., and may be gathered in almost any quantity, during the proper season.

Hogs, also, as a friend informs us, are remarkably fond of burdock root. He says that he has frequently put one of these roots and an ear of corn, side by side, in his hog-pen, and that the hogs would invariably seize upon the root, and not touch the corn till the former was devoured. The burdock possesses highly medicinal properties, and would, we doubt not, prove highly conducive to the health of swine, if supplied in proper quantities, especially during their confinement to the stye.

The leaves of the burdock are said to be highly efficacious in the treatment of that troublesome disease—the gout. They are to be put into boiling water, and applied to the part affected as hot as they can be endured. Five or six thicknesses of the leaves should be put over the diseased part, and carefully secured by proper bandages. As soon as they become dry, they should be removed, and a fresh application made. This will be necessary from three to four times every twelve hours. It will entirely remove all pain and soreness, and, it is asserted, leave the limb perfectly well and sound.

[Maine Farmer. W.

FLOWAGE—WET LAND GRASSES.

One reason why all the varieties of the best grasses are killed out by flowing all winter is, that such plants, during their torpid state, must be operated upon by freezing, to prepare them for another year's growth and fructuation. Other grasses, such as make a poor hay natural to wet meadows, are improved by being flowed all winter. Except in the summer, freshet flowing is beneficial to all kinds of grass.

Under the bad operation of our statute on flowage, the best grass lands are liable to be flowed at the will or whim of interested manufacturers or mill owners. Some owners of dams are so kind as to permit the owners of the meadows to have the use of them long enough to grow the water grasses. In other cases that privilege is gained after expensive and vexatious suits at law. Suppose that point to be gained, as a general thing the conduct of mill owners is so bad that it is most prudent to sow no grass seed upon meadows flowed all winter. Such grasses as are best fitted for the treatment such meadows may receive, will come in naturally.—Of water grasses the variety is great. On ill-treated wet meadows, the bog or hassock grass is steadily driving out better grasses. A fire run over a bog meadow, will kill out or deaden much of the hassocks. No opportunity to run a fire over them ought to be omitted.

There is much land flowed that is too dry for the water grasses. From such, nothing must be expected except in very wet seasons, when the water grasses having possession, living only at a dying rate, will attain some growth. In common seasons, on dry intervale land thus flowed there will be nothing for the scythe.

Where the same concern own the dam and land flowed, in many cases it is best to run the mill only in the spring, and perhaps in the autumn, in time of freshets. In such cases red-top, herdsgrass and fowlmeadow will flourish; and in all cases where, by consent or by law, the flowing can be restricted to the spring, draining ditches and the gates in the dam must be strictly attended to.

In our latitude spring flowing may be continued to the middle of May, perhaps later. This is demonstrated by the grass that grows on the great St. Johns' meadows, below Fredericton. The melting snow is sure to make a freshet on that river that will cover with water many thousands of acres. The best of grass grows on those parts where the water goes off about the 20th of May.

It is a difficult matter to put into a saw-mill dam, and to keep open and clear, gates to give the stream its natural run. The rack in the floom, booms, logs, drift-wood, slabs and bark are sure to make trouble. Mill owners do not realize the damage they do to the meadows they flow, from what collects about their mills. Neither, as a general thing, do the owners of the meadows realize the damage done to them, nor stand up for their rights as they ought where the matter is in some degree understood. Where men do not stand for their rights, they will not long have rights to stand for.

In the Boston agricultural papers we often see recommended a covering of sand and manure as the only way to reclaim meadows bearing the wild native grasses. In Maine we have but few meadows that may not, by drainage and a liberal allowance of seed, be brought into fowlmeadow, which makes a hay for stock better than herdsgrass—certainly better, when it is considered that to make good hay, herdsgrass must be cut in the bloom, whereas fowlmeadow may stand waiting a month for the scythe without essential injury. It has another advantage in its ease of being made into hay. No matter how heavy its burthen, it is never coarse. With most of other grasses the butts near the ground are coarse, and made dry with difficulty. In fowlmeadow, near the ground the plant is small like wire, with many joints, containing but little moisture, and easily dried. What there is of moisture is of a saccharine nature, so that cattle prefer the butts; and of course in feeding out there is no waste. The hay made of it is heavy; a ton in the barn occupying not a large space. Because it is easily dried it is but little liable to mowburn. [Ibid. X.

REMARKS ON CHESS.

[*Bromus Secalinus.*]

Few subjects of practical agriculture have a greater interest than this. Substituted for wheat, not a more miserable crop exists. Its appearance in a field of wheat is like the *plague spot* on the human frame. To avoid it the farmer is obliged to see that his seed wheat is pure, and utterly destitute of that seed. It is the remark of many thorough farmers, that they never raise *chess*. This would be adequate proof in any other case of the origin of the plant.

But the remark is often made that the fields in which the wheat is *winter-killed*, abound in chess. The proof is palpable. Numerous such fields have been seen this year. Is this adequate reason for the opinion that *wheat is converted into chess* by the frosts of winter? I think not, for the following reasons.

1. All the wheat fields in which the wheat has been killed by the winter, do not abound in it, and some of them are free from it. It is curious that the chess is not the uniform result of the killing of wheat, if the supposed change is effected by the operation of winter.

2. Wheat and chess are not found growing on the same root. The contrary has been alleged, but an examination of the cases has ever proved that this is not the fact. If wheat is converted into chess, all the plants on the same root are the subjects of the transformation.

3. The distinctness and difference of the two. Wheat has a long head, or *spike*, of sessile flowers, and does not send out branches; chess has a diffusely divided stem or *panicle*, in several places towards the summit, in form like oats, and bearing short, and rather close, short *spikes*, or collections of flowers. The supposed change, therefore, affects the whole form and appearance of the plant. The embryo plant is formed in the seed of wheat, and the change must affect the very form of the embryo, and cause a great modification of the whole plant. The fruit or seed, too, is changed in its form, manner of growth, and character of the matter which it contains. No similar change occurs in other plants, and there is no proof of the said change in this. In all their characters, wheat and chess are more diverse than rye and wheat, barley and wheat, oats and rye, barley and rye, apple and pear, cherry and plum, and the like. Chess is not like a *hybrid* of other plants. It is not the *pollen* which effects the change in chess, but the form and peculiarities of chess exists before the flowering and the evolution of the pollen take place.

It has been said that *rye* has been changed into *oats*, but there is needed a satisfactory proof of the fact; as there is that the brain of man is at one time that of a fish; at another, of a crow; and at another, of an ape. Such peculiarities must have been maintained to ascertain how far credulity can extend, and how large a part of men can believe themselves to be *improved tadpoles*.

4. There are adequate sources of the seeds of chess. They may have been sowed with the wheat, and developed with greater fertility as the wheat was absent from the well cultivated earth. Such a fact is often noticed in the growth of other plants.

The seeds may have been already in the ground, and buried too deep for germination, till cultivation placed them in a situation to grow. This is a well-known fact in respect to a multitude of plants, whose seeds are long preserved in the ground, and germinate on the proper exposure.

The wheat of new lands, if the seed is usually pure, is remarkably free from chess. The seed is probably always carried with the wheat, and this begins the chess, which is afterwards developed in the circumstances favorable to its growth. One of these is the absence of wheat by being winter-killed. *Let it be shown* that the seed of chess is not in the ground, before the influence of winter is made the cause of its appearance.

5. Chess propagates itself by seeds like other grains. Thus it is like any other plant, as the "herb yielding seed after its kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed is in itself after its kind," a principle fundamental in human belief. If cold and frost may change wheat to chess, why does not heat change chess to wheat? If the farmer intends his wheat shall be free from the seeds of useless or injurious, or noxious plants, he must remove the seeds from his seed wheat, and weed out the plants from the growing grain.

It is of no avail to say, may not the transformation of wheat to chess take place? It is inconsistent with all the known laws of vegetation, and the violation of fixed laws, by natural causes, is impossibility. What miraculous power might effect is not to the purpose, when the laws of matter, organized or unorganized, are under consideration.

Fields of wheat sometimes abound in *cockle*, Lychnis *githago*, whose seeds are so ruinous to good flour. Why has not this plant been considered some modified wheat? Because it is so different. What is the limit to differences, when wheat and chess may be said to have the same origin?

The correct knowledge of chess leads directly to safe agricultural practice. The remedy is as palpable as the difficulty. Let the soil be freed from the seeds of chess. [American Journal of Agriculture and Science.

Hay racks for feeding during winter, should be placed in a vertical position instead of inclining towards the animals, which was the original position assigned them. In the former arrangement you have perfect security against loss or waste of food, besides guarding from the great inconvenience of having their necks encumbered with seed and other annoying substances.

The committee on swine of the Essex co. Mass. Agricultural Society, in their report for 1846, say: "It is believed by your committee that pork can be raised for six cents a pound, when corn is eighty cents a bushel, and so on, either way, one cent a pound on the pork and ten cents a bushel on the corn; and this conclusion is drawn from the fact that a good thrifty hog that will eat four quarts of corn a day will gain a pound and a half of pork a day.

The Late Rev. Mr. Whitman. Dr. Clark, of Portland, communicates to the Argus, the result of the post mortem examination of the body of the late Mr. Whitman, of Lexington. Dr. Clark says:—

The case of the late lamented Rev. Jason Whitman, who died in this city of Pleurisy, has excited more than usual interest. It was known to his friends that from early infancy he had suffered from a peculiar cough, and copious mucopurulent expectoration. He seemed predisposed to pleurisy, from which he had suffered several attacks.

The peculiar symptoms of his case, led him to suspect there might be some malformation, which must ever preclude the hope of perfect health; and he expressed the wish, that at his decease, a post mortem examination might be made.

When the lungs were exposed, they were observed to be united by old and firm adhesions, laterially to the pleura covering the ribs—and below to the diaphragm. These adhesions gave proof of previous attacks of inflammation. At the inferior part of the left lung was a deposit of pus—the result of the last attack of the disease. This was contained in a small sack formed by the pleura of the lungs on the one side, and of the ribs on the other side and the only part in both lungs not previously bound to contiguous parts by strong adhesion.

The two lobes of the left lung filled the left cavity of the thorax. The heart was in the right cavity, having its apex or small end inclined to the right, and not towards the left side, as in the natural position. The right lung has 3 lobes; in this case there were only two;—the place of the third being occupied by the heart.

The liver was in the left side, of nearly natural size and perfectly reversed form—suited to the left and not the right hypuchoandrium. The position of the stomach was reversed, the small end to the left and the large end towards the right side. The spleen and larger end of the stomach occupied the place usually assigned to the liver. The large intestines, always in the right, were here situated in the left side of the abdomen, and passing from left to right instead of their natural reversed direction, from right to left. The sigmoid flexure, always in the left, was in this case, found in the right side.—All the organs of the abdomen were healthy, and their form perfect, but reversed. The great omentum or caul, was wanting.

The other organs examined were natural in form and situation.

Perfection of the Human Frame. Beauty is a property of animal forms, that is, the provision which is made to adapt their appearance to the perception of the animals with which it converses. The bones are covered, the bowels concealed, the roughness of the muscles smoothed and softened, and over all is drawn an integument which answers the purpose of concealment. Could we view the mechanism of our bodies through the skin, it would excite our fears. Durst we make a single movement, if we saw our blood circulating, the tendons pulling, the lungs blowing, the humors filtrating, and all the assemblage of fibres, valves, &c., which sustain an existence so frail? A surprising perfection of the animal mass is the *package*, by means of which several operations are going on at the same time; yet the case containing the machinery is rolled and jolted about without any injury to the mechanism. The whole must, therefore, be firmly packed together.—Examine the contents of the trunk of any large animal, the heart pumping at the rate of eighty strokes in a minute; one set of pipes carrying the stream away from, and another bringing the fluid back to it again; the lungs performing their elaborate office, distending and contracting their many thousand vesicles, by a reciprocation which cannot cease for a moment; the stomach exercising its powerful chemistry; the bowels propelling the changed aliment; collecting from it as it proceeds, and transmitting to the blood an incessant supply of prepared and assimilated nourishment; that blood pursuing its course: the liver, the kidneys, &c, drawing off from it their secretions.

The great art in packing, is to prevent one thing from hurting another; for this end, the head, the chest, the abdomen of an animal body is provided with membraneous partitions, which keep the parts separate. This most curious and important provision is visible in the entrails, which one would think in danger of being injured by every jump or fall.—The danger is, however, most admirably warded off. The intestinal canal, throughout its whole process, is knit to the edge of a broad, flat membrane, called the mesentary, like the edge of a ruffle, and being four times as long as the mesentary itself, it is what a sempstress would call "gathered on." The mesentary sustains the small vessels, arteries, veins, &c, which lead from or to almost every point of its coats and cavity, and this membrane is strongly *tied* to the first three vertebræ of the loins.

Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad. We learn that the grading of this road has been prosecuted very advantageously during the present winter, but that the masonry at some points has been retarded, owing to the mild state of the weather and the want of snow,—the contractors having made dependence upon the ice for drawing their stone across Connecticut River.

Since the fall of snow, however, on the 1st instant, this work has been put rapidly forward, and such progress has been made both in masonry and grading as to leave no reason to doubt that the road as far as Wells River, will be ready for the cars within the present year.

Contracts have been made for locomotives and passenger and freight cars to be ready by the 1st of September next. In view of the prospect of a declining market in iron, the directors employed a special agent, who sailed on the 1st of January, for the purpose of purchasing their rails in England and at the present rates, as indicated by the last packet, it is thought there will be a saving to the company—compared with the price of iron a year ago—of at least $100,000 in the quantity required.

On the whole, the affairs of the company look favorable, and we congratulate our citizens in view of the prospect—so soon to be realized—of a railroad communication hence to the sea board. [St Johnsbury Caledonian.

Trade of Liverpool. By a Parliamentary document, the exports from Liverpool, for the *nine months* ending Oct. 10th, 1847, amounted to upwards of $100,000,000, equal to the whole average exports of the United States. Of this amount, $45,000,000 was in cotton manufactures, $16,500,000 woollen manufactures, $6,000,000 cotton yarn, $6,500,000 linen manufactures, $7,000,000 iron and steel, $5,700,000 hardware and cutlery, $2,400,000 earthen ware, $1,700,000 copper and brass, $1,400,000 tin, $1,450,000 silk manufactures, $400,000 linen yarn, $1,000,000 machinery, $180,000 lead, $900,000 salt, $320,000 refined sugar. $110,000 woollen yarn, &c.

Of the imports for this three-quarters of a year, we notice 770,217 bales cotton, 7,640,304 lbs. sheeps wool, 10,693,949 lbs. tea, 6,973,588 lbs. tobacco, 524,970 gallons wine, 178,222 lbs. cigars, 6,389 tons tallow, 16,789 hogsheads molasses, 124,241 hogsheads sugar, 44,461 gallons gin, 456,072 gallons brandy, 961,181 gallons rum, 708,901 lbs. raw silk, 22,344 tons rice, 42,350 bbls. pork, 523,073 lbs. pepper, 53,663 boxes oranges, 6,696 tons hemp, 1,500,000 bushels Indian meal, 8,464,090 bushels Indian Corn, 3,666,170 bushels wheat, 1,869,682 bbls. Flour, 5,196,531 lbs. foreign coffee, 2,898,741 lbs. British plantation coffee, 305,773 lbs. cheese, 14,700 bbls. Beef, 5100 tons bark, and 6,242,200 lbs. bacon.

Eastern Railroad. We have seen a tabular statement of the Eastern Railroad from the opening January 1, 1839, to December 21, 1847, by which it appears that the average outlay has been $2,591,355 81; the average amount of capital paid in, 1,930,546 29; the average net earnings, after deducting all interest paid, 8 43-100 per cent.; or, after deducting also the amount paid for renewals, 8 11-100 per cent. The average yearly devided has been 7 29-100 per cent., leaving on hand, as a sinkinga and surplus fund December 31, 1848, $ 141,915 76. The annual surplus of earnings, over dividends and renewals, has been, on an average, 15,768 42. The difference between the outlay and the amount paid in, has been supplied by a loan of state scrip of $500,000, and balance by money borrowed. This statement comprehends the whole road both in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and the outlay includes about $ 350,000 in good property, independent of the road and its equipment. [Salem Register.

The imports at New York during the month of January last amounted to $9,584,923, and the duties received to $2,385,017. In January 1847, the imports were $5,978,125 and the duties $1,431,836. Increase in January this year of importation, $4,135,251, and of duties $953,181.

MECHANIC ARTS.

Machine for Making Wrought Nails. Mr. H. Hays, of Quincy, Illinois, has invented a machine for making wrought iron nails, which will we hope be an excellent companion to the spike machine, recently invented by a mechanic in the State of Maine, and for which application has been made for a patent. In Mr. Hay's machine the iron is carried when red by the feeder into a groove between rollers, the lower one of which drops to receive the rod, and then rises again into its place, holding the rod firm until it is headed. At the time the nail is headed, the rod is cut off at any length to make the nail, when the nail then passes into a die where the point is made. Measures have been taken to secure a patent. A gentleman in Williamsburgh, N. Y., is said to have invented a machine for making, wrought nails, about eight months since. [Scientific American.

Curious Transcolorations. Put half a table-spoonful of syrup of violets and three table-spoonfuls of water into a glass; stir them well together with a stick, and put half the mixture into another glass. If you add a few drops of acid of vitriol to one of the glasses and stir it, it will be changed into a crimson; put a few drops of fixed alkali dissolved into the other glass, and when you stir it, it will change to green. If you drop slowly into the green liquor, from the side of the glass, a few drops of acid of vitriol, you will perceive crimson at the bottom, purple in the middle, and green at the top; and by adding a little fixed alkali dissolved, to the other glass, the same colors will appear in different order.

Chloroform. We have had an opportunity of inhaling this new discovered agent

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1848.

William Buckminster, Editor.

FIFTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Lawton was called to the Chair; the subject for the evening being "The Culture of Root Crops."

This meeting was not so full as usual, many of the Members of the Legislature absenting themselves to attend a political Caucus. Mr. Calhoun remarked, during the evening, that some other time might have been chosen for a Caucus. We think it was hardly civil in those Members who insisted on our reporting for them weekly to select the night of the farmer's meeting to be absent on such business as might be done at any time in the week.

About 100 members appeared notwithstanding, and talked of the root crops. Mr. Bucknfinster said the yellow turnip *is* not now so popular as when first introduced here. Farmers had discovered that these roots exhaust the soil and render it unfit for corn in the following year, though it had been supposed that turnips exhaust less than other crops. The English, Scotch, and Irish would not say so much in favor of the root crops if they could grow our Indian corn.

Mr. Leonard, of Norton, thought we ought to have a better knowledge of the soil; we need to know more of Chemistry. Farmers' boys should be educated as well as boys that go to learn trades. Roots are an important article; are good for fattening animals. More food is obtained from an acre than when grain is grown. Potatoes may be raised on all soils but not rye.

Mr. L. spoke of the rot in potatoes, and agreed with most farmers that early planting has a good effect. High manuring he disapproved of, and objected particularly to placing a shovel full in the hill.

Mr. Brooks, of Princeton, went into an estimate of the relative values of different roots for stock compared with hay. He had not grown turnips extensively. From 1-4th of an acre he had grown from 100 to 150 bushels. For young stock he counts them as good as hay, pound for pound; they do not fatten like potatoes, but keep the bowels open. Potatoes better for milch cows than any kind of turnips. So for hogs. Five pounds of carrots are equal to one of oats to fat cattle. Or six quarts of oats to four quarts of carrots. Still carrots will not sustain animals at work as oats will. Cost of raising carrots on his land about the same as potatoes. (Mr. Brooks's land is quite clayey, the case is different on sandy loams. Ed.) Mr. B. thought the tops of carrots valuable. He puts them in small cocks, and finds he can keep them long without heating. The mangel wurtzel are not better than carrots. The tops affect the taste of milk, but the roots not so much.

Mr. Rice, of Newton, had raised acres of carrots —prefers the white to the yellow. Is particular to save the best seed, puts it in water, and sows none but such as sinks; had bought seed and found a large portion of it to swim.

Lt. Governor Reed spoke of the importance of the potato, and the great loss we sustain by its rotting. He suggested it as probable that some small insect is the first cause of the rot, because early potatoes generally escape and are out of the way before the insect appears. He saved his own rotten ones by giving them to cattle as fast as they appeared affected. He thought we must for the present turn our attention to other crops. Thought carrots worth twice as much as potatoes, and in his soil could be grown at much less cost. He plants on ridges. Onions are supposed not to run deep, and some farmers plough shallow for them, but he showed a neighbor onion roots 16 inches long. But carrots need a much deeper soil than onions.

Mr. Reed called attention to the Virginia shovel-plough, with a share like a pointed shovel, and no mould plate. It is calculated to stir the earth, but not to turn it over. We must have some substitute for the potato. The turnip was once that substitute. The carrot is better for fattening.

Mr. Hamilton, of Brookfield, said he had saved his potatoes by feeding them out before they were spoiled. He said his late potatoes escaped the rot better than his early planted. He planted in June; but his earlier ones rotted.

Another Gentleman from Brookfield, whose name we did not learn, told how suddenly the rot came on in his field. On Friday, sometime in September, he examined his field, and did not find an instance of rot. But the next Tuesday, more than half his potatoes were rotten. Warm rains came on about that time, and to these he attributed the change. He had planted the Carter potato, the Fox-eye, the Seale-foot, and a new kind—a seedling, and they all were equally affected with the rot. He found it good to dry them well in the sun before storing.

Mr. Rice suggested that the gentleman from Brookfield might be deceived in regard to the suddenness of the attack. He had supposed his own were sound till he cut them and found the inside colored and decaying, while the outside was fair. He gave his to his milch cows. Mr. Rice has raised 80 pounds of carrot seed in a year. He grows his roots on a sandy loam; does not use an iron harrow because it makes the soil heavy—uses a bush. Forty bushels weigh a ton, and as he raises at least 400 bushels per acre, he thinks he obtains a value equal to ten tons of hay—that is, counting a pound of carrots equal to a pound of hay. His carrots are apt to blast; he raises for several years in succession on the same ground. Onions he had grown on the same plat for five successive years without deterioration.

Mr. S. W. Cole exhibited a large irregular cabbage turnip. He said this kind yields as well as the ruta baga and will keep as long. He raised 200 bushels in drills between his nursery rows. He lets them stand a foot or more apart in the rows. Thinks he could raise 800 bushels per acre.

J. W. Proctor, Esq. of Danvers, thought we ought to inquire which of the roots we can raise to the best advantage—beets, turnips or carrots. He thought carrots most profitable—beets exhaust the soil; 35 tons of carrots had been grown on an acre in Essex county; 32 tons were not uncommon—worth eight dollars a ton. Carrots good to prepare the ground for onions. 100,000 bushels of onions had been grown in Danvers in a year. Five hundred bushels a common crop per acre; 800 had been harvested. One acre had given 150 dollars neat profit. For manure they go to the muscle beds and mix the shells with barn manure.

Mr. Calhoun, Sec. of State, was sorry so many members had absented themselves to attend a Caucus to night. He thought politics ought to yield to potatoes. He was glad to hear that carrots could be raised so easily. The business is said to be very laborious, but he did not consider it so. His carrot tops have blasted though he has not sown the same plat two years in succession.

Hon. Mr. Buckingham, of the Senate, said, the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature had now under consideration the subject of establishing an Agricultural School, and he should like to have the subject discussed here at the next meeting; he is on the joint Committee of the two Houses, and that Committee would like to know the sentiments of the members of this Assembly of farmers.

Mr. Calhoun also said he should like to have that question talked of here at the next meeting, and he moved that "An Inquiry into the expediency of establishing an Agricultural School" be the subject for the next evening. (Tuesday next.)

This motion was adopted, and at nine the meeting adjourned.

☞ The breeze in the Legislature on Saturday and Monday, was occasioned by the enlisting of a couple of minors in Newburyport without consent of parents. A writ of Habeus Corpus was granted by Chief Justice Shaw, and Sheriff Tarbel had charge of it. He found that the minors were in the Worcester cars just ready to start, and he states that he was opposed by one of the conductors and the recruiting officer, and could not serve his writ. The cars started and he was carried on as far as Framingham, *without any charge for fare*, as we understand it. At Framingham he gave up the chase, and returned to Boston. A complaint against the conductors and others is now before the Grand Jury of Suffolk. It is not admitted by the respondents that they threw any obstacles in the way of the Sheriff. After the questions of fact have been settled by the Jury, our readers shall have the result.

☞ The ice harvest has commenced at Fresh Pond. Mr. Wyeth's ice houses on the margin of the pond are said to be capacious enough to contain 40,000 tons, and he can fill them in half a dozen days when circumstances are favorable. The Cambridge Chronicle says there are now some hundreds of men and from 80 to 100 horses at work, ploughing the snow from the ice, cutting it into squares of two feet, and teaming it to the various ice houses on the margin of the pond.

☞ It will be seen that petitions have been presented in our Legislature for the limitation of the amount of land to be holden by one individual, and for exemption of the homestead from taxation and from execution.

It may not be proper to exempt any real estate from taxation. But an exemption of a house to live in from the execution of a private creditor is a measure that ought to be well considered by all who have a word to say in favor of poor debtors, and against the present Insolvent laws of the State. Leave every family a shelter—a hut to live in.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce states that the cold weather for the last three or four days has caused large quantities of ice to appear in the upper bay, and vessels find some difficulty in coming in and going out without steam.

A precious confession this after all we have heard of the superiority of the New York harbor over others farther north. We have had no ice to trouble us yet in our cold Boston latitude.

☞ The weather for a number of days past has been delightful, and people are rubbing off the rust from their sleigh shoes on every avenue from the city. Sleighs still pass well in our streets—the steady northwest wind keeping the ways smooth and solid. The light snow on the surface has been rather troublesome in bleak places, but no bare spots appear and the sleighing has never been better for a hundred miles out.

☞ Five boys have been prosecuted for breaking up a school in Ashfield by putting the master out of doors. It cost them 75 dollars, fine and costs. A man who stood by and countenanced the act, was also obliged to hand over, and it cost him 30 to 40 dollars.

☞ It seems that Abd-el-Kader had been imprisoned by the French government in violation of the Commanding General's pledge that he should be sent to Egypt. This transaction had created a strong sensation against the government.

☞ Messrs. Ebenezer Bradbury of Newburyport, and John Branning of Monterey, have been elected State directors of the Western railroad for the ensuing two years.

☞ It is supposed from present indications that the ten regiments bill will pass the Senate. The hopes of the peace-makers rest with the House.

☞ Our readers will find a full report of the Brighton market of *last Thursday*. No market of consequence is now held there on Mondays, or on Sundays.

☞ Mr. Geo. L. Chase, formerly of Yarmouth-port, and a subscriber to the Ploughman, is requested to call at this office.

☞ The Springfield debating club has decided that the Scribes and Pharisees had more righteousness than the people of the present day.

☞ Mr. Wm. Burrell of Needham, has brought us one of the largest hen's eggs of the season. Such a hen need not lay more than three eggs a week.

☞ A son of the Hon J. W. Davis of Indiana, was struck by a falling piece of timber and instantly killed. His age was twenty-three years.

☞ Mr. Dexter Graves, of Guilford, Vt., was so kicked by his ox in his abdomen on Friday last, that he died in a few days.

☞ Hon. D. P. King, and Hon. Mr. Winthrop have our thanks for documents from Washington.

☞ That additional million is not yet granted to the Worcester R. R. Company.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

James Munroe & Co., 134 Washington street, have published a pamphlet of 120 pages under the title of "Letter to the People of the United States, touching the matter of Slavery" by Rev. Theodore Parker. Much statistical information on the subject is collected in it.

Also a very neat little 32 mo. vol. entitled "Reminiscence of the best hours of life for the hour of death" &c., by Jean Paul Frederic Richter.

"The Birth Day" and "The Well Spent Hour," two excellent little books for children, written by Mrs. Follen. They have been out of print and thus a new edition to supply the demand for them.

Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff Street, New York, have published the "Life of Chevalier Bayard, by Simms"—"Lamartine's History of the Girondists" in two volumes;—also "Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains," by Geo. F. Ruxton, Esq., in two parts at 25 cents each;—"Scenes at Washington, a Story of the last Generation," 197 pages, price 37 1-2 cents—and No. 40 of the Pictorial History of England. These are all readable books, and we shall have more to say about them as soon as we have room.

They may all be had in this city of W. D. Ticknor & Co.

☞ Redding & Co., 8 State Street, have the latest number of the Monthly Journal of Agriculture, edited by J. S. Skinner, Esq., also all the latest magazines of the month, &c.

Herschell B. Johnson has been appointed United States Senator from Georgia, by Gov. Towns, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Colquitt.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The Hibernia from Liverpool arrived at New York Thursday morning, after a passage of 18 days.

At Liverpool on the 29th, American flour is quoted at 29s 6d per barrel. Corn 32s 4d per quarter, or 480 pounds. The London flour market was dull.

The Cotton market was dull, but no falling off in prices is mentioned. Lower and Middling qualities of Upland had advanced 1-8d. No change in New Orleans and Mobile. The sales of the week were 2568 bales.

The Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest to 4 per cent.

Steamship Caledonia, hence arrived at Liverpool 28th ult.

Ship Concord, Scudder, of and for Boston, from Liverpool foundered at sea. The crew were picked up in the boats Dec. 27, lat 38, lon 55, by the Adrian, at Havre from Mobile. One man was drowned. She was an old ship, and insured at different offices in Boston for $8000.

The Anglo American, Capt. Brown, which sailed from Boston Jan. 6, had not arrived at Liverpool. Easterly winds had prevailed.

Trade and commerce have manifested symptoms of improvement. Money is more abundant, and obtained on easier terms. The influx of bullion continues. Accounts from the manufacturing districts indicate a gradual improvement. There had been some new failures, but none of any moment. A more prosperous trade was looked for.

The cotton market was not active, but the tendency was upwards. During the week ending Jan. 21st, the demand was more extensive. There has been sales of 28710 bales, and a small rise, but this was not maintained. Since the 21st the sales had been limited, but the prices ready. The sales of the fortnight were 48000 bales.

At London on the 27th wheat was dull, and one shilling cheaper. The weather was good for the crops.

The debates in the French Chambers closed with 121 majority in favor of Guizot's ministry.

The tranquility of Europe was still disturbed by insurrectionary movements in the Italian States. In Pavia, fifty persons have been killed in a collision with the Austrian soldiery.

In Sardinia a wide-spread conspiracy has been detected, in which the Prince of Canino is compromised.

In Sicily affairs had reached a dreadful pass. At Palermo the people were in a state of actual rebellion. The streets were barricaded. Sixty cavalry troops had been killed; the very women had poured hot oil on the soldiers. On the 14th January, a force of 4500 sharpshooters sailed from Naples for Palermo, but it was doubtful whether these troops could effect a landing. Thus far the revolt had been most serious, and the insurgents successful.

LEGISLATIVE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

IN SENATE. Bills passed to be enacted: in addition to an act to establish Teachers' Institutes; to incorporate the Essex Institute: the Lancaster Quilt Co.; The Springfield Car and Engine Co.; the Stoneham Manufacturing Co.; to increase the number of Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court; concerning the Registry of Deeds in the town of Monterey.

Ordered, That the Committee on claims consider the expediency of appointing Commissioners to settle claims for paupers chargeable to the Commonwealth.

The orders of the day were taken up, and three bills were ordered to be engrossed.

IN THE HOUSE. Sundry petitions were presented and referred.

The following reports were made from Committees:

By Mr. Train of Framingham, on Judiciary, bill regulating the election of President and Vice President,—on Tuesday next after first Monday in November.

By Mr. Carter of Springfield, on Towns, bills to incorporate the town of Fieldbrook.

By Mr. Kellogg of Hadley, Committee on Probate and Chancery, that it is inexpedient to legislate concerning unclaimed dividends from insolvent estates.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of repealing a resolve of 1847, for the publication of certain special laws.

The orders of the day were taken up, and debateable matters were passed over.

Laid on the table—Bill to increase the capital stock of the Boston and Providence Railroad Co.

Three bills, among them one to incorporate Hardwick Steam Mill Company, passed to be engrossed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the capital stock of the Middlesex Co. Another long debate took place, thereupon the yeas and nays were ordered, and the bill passed to be engrossed—143 to 73.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.

IN SENATE. Report by Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance, a bill to incorporate the Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Co., in Nantucket.

The orders of the day were taken up, and five bills and two resolves were ordered to be engrossed.

IN THE HOUSE. Petitions presented—of several parties in aid of the incorporations of a Botanico Medical College (4 petitions); for limitation of land and exemption of the homestead from taxation, &c.; W. H. Prescott and others, in aid of the memorial of the Colleges; Overseers of the poor of Gardner, for pay for supporting State paupers in 1847; Artemas Lee and others, in aid of George Grennell.

The following engrossed bills were passed to be enacted:—Concerning the Charlestown Female Seminary; to repeal an act concerning the destruction of fish in the ponds of Haverhill; to extend the time for locating and completing the Peterboro' and Shirley Railroad.

The following order was adopted—that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of amending the laws, so that Jurors shall receive two dollars a day instead of present fees; also that sheriff's Jurors may receive the same pay as Grand and Traverse Jurors.

Mr. Peck of Mendon, offered a preamble and and a series of resolves on the subject of the Mexican war, which on his motion, were laid in the table and ordered to be printed.

The orders of the day were then taken up, and one bill passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Bradbury of Newburyport, on leave, and under a suspension of the rules, offered the following order:

Whereas, members of this House have been credibly informed that, on a recent occasion, certain persons, claiming to act under the authority of the United States, and aided by an officer of a Railroad Corporation, did violently and successfully resist an officer of the law while endeavoring to serve a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Therefore Ordered, that——be a committee to inquire into and report concerning the facts alleged, with power to send for persons and papers.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

IN SENATE, Bills passed to be enacted—to extend the time for locating and constructing the Peterboro' and Shirley Railroad; relating to the Charlestown Female Seminary.

Ordered, That the Committee on Railways and Canals consider the expediency of providing by law that no Railroad Corporation shall pay more than 6 per cent. dividend per annum, until a double track shall have been completed the whole distance of their road.

A resolve was reported on the petition of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital.

The bill to establish the Worcester Botanico Medical Society, was rejected.

IN THE HOUSE, the motion was taken up to reconsider the vote whereby the House adopted the order submitted by Mr. Bradbury of Newburyport, for inquiring respecting the resistance of an officer of the law while endeavoring to serve a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Bryant of Barre said that he had taken the trouble to ascertain all the facts in the case. Mr. Bryant stated that the sub-sheriff had had every opportunity offered him by the U. S. officer and the depot master to perform his duty. It was a falsehood that the door of the car was locked; it was watched on the inside by sentinels to prevent egress and not ingress. The sergeant had repeatedly offered to bring out any man, the officer wished, that he might arrest him, but that the sheriff refused and demanded admittance into the car. After some delay the depot master had proposed to the officer to proceed in the train out of town, and told him that the train would be stopped at Brighton or Framingham, where the arrest might be made quietly.

After giving his testimony to the high character of Mr. Munroe, the conductor, Mr. Bryant proceeded to state that he would vote for the order with an amendment, which was to strike out from Mr. Bradbury's order the preamble, and all after the word "ordered," and to insert "that —— be a Committee to inquire if any further legislation is necessary to secure the proper service of the writ of habeas corpus, and the better protection of personal liberty in this Commonwealth."

Mr. Bradbury stated that he had drawn up the order in the form advised by certain legal gentlemen. He thought that it was constitutional to inquire how the State could protect its sovereign rights. It was time some law was made upon the subject, if a fugitive from justice was borne off in a stage coach, you could stop it by shooting the horses, but how could you stop a Railroad train.

Mr. Bryant's amendment was finally adopted.

TUESDAY Feb. 15.

IN SENATE. The bill to incorporate the Sylvic Gas Co., was taken from the table, and the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the third section was striken out, was decided in the negative. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The orders of the day were taken up. The bill concerning the qualifications of teachers in common schools was ordered to a third reading by the casting vote of the President.

Mr. Wood moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill to incorporate the Worcester Botanico Medical Institution was rejected, and this motion was laid on the table. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Aiken and the disposition of Senate papers, special Committees were appointed as follows:

On the subject of *habeas corpus*, &c., Messrs. Bradley, of Newburyport; Giles, of Boston; Palmer, of Sheffield; Corlis, of Lowell, and Sissions of Westport.

On the abolishing of capital punishment—Messrs. Bird, of Walpole; Wallace, of Otis; Davis of Coleraine; Jones, of Medway; and Page of Haverhill.

Mr. Train, of Framingham, had leave of absence for a fortnight.

The bills to establish an additional district for the administration of criminal laws, and to incorporate the Glasgow Company were passed to be enacted; and the resolve to furnish the county of Nantucket with the State Map was finally passed.

Among the petitions there was nothing of special interest.

The use of the hall was granted for an exhibition of the Pupils of the Hartford Deaf and Dumb Asylum, on Thursday afternoon at half past three o'clock.

The orders of the day were then taken up, and a few papers therein advanced one step.

The special assignment was taken up at 12 o'clock, and the rest of the session was occupied in debating the various reports and resolutions on the subject of the Mexican War.

WEDNESDAY Feb. 16.

IN SENATE, bills to establish an additional district for the administration of criminal law; to incorporate the Glasgow Co; and a resolve to furnish a copy of the State Map to the County of Nantucket, were passed to be enacted.

Mr. T. Clark moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill concerning the qualifications of teachers of common schools was ordered to a third reading, which motion prevailed, yeas 19, nays 10. The bill was then rejected.

At 12 o'clock the two Branches met in Convention for the purpose of electing two directors on the part of the State, of the Western Railroad Corporation.

IN THE HOUSE, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Aiken, and the disposition of Senate papers, a large number of petitions and memorials were presented, but none of especial note.

The orders of the day were taken up, and sundry undebateable matters advanced one stage.

At twelve o'clock both branches met in Convention for the choice of two State Directors of the Western Railroad.

The first ballot resulted thus. Whole number 297—necessary to a choice 134. Ebenezer Bradbury had 129—James Russell 125—John Branning 124—Alexander H. Bullock 118.

Mr Bradbury was the only one chosen.

On the second ballot, the whole number was 271—necessary to a choice 136. No one had that number and the Convention proceeded to ballot a third time.

The whole number was 260—necessary to a choice 131. Mr. Branning had 157 and was chosen.

The Convention then separated and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb 17,

IN SENATE, a bill to increase the capital stock of the Middlesex Company, and a resolve to pay for procuring documents from the public office in France, were passed to be enacted.

The orders of the day were taken up. The bills to incorporate the Sylvic Gas Company; to extend the time for locating the Cape Cod Branch Railrord; and the resolve on the petition of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, were severally ordered to be engrossed.

IN THE HOUSE, after prayer by Rev Mr Bartol and the disposition of papers from the Senate, the usual number of petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred; among them was one from the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation for leave to build a branch from West Roxbury to Dedham.

A bill was reported to incorporate B. Smith and others, as the Long Island Company in Boston.

It was ordered that the Special Committee on Alien Passengers &c., consider the expediency of publishing the names of all alien passengers bonded in this Commonwealth since Jan. 1847 and the means of the bondsmen, in order that towns and cities may know who to call upon in case any of the aliens shall become chargeable as paupers.

A petition was presented from J. C. Warren, John Tappan and Moses Grant, for an act of incorporation as the Boston House Co., with a capital of $500,000, one of the restrictions being that no intoxicating liquors should ever be sold on their premises.

The orders of the day were taken up and Mr. Dwight of Springfield concluded his speech on the subject of the Mexican war.

DEATH BY STRANGULATION. Miss Eliza Vance, a young woman residing in Prince street, with her three sisters, while eating supper on Tuesday evening, was choked by a piece of meat lodging in her throat. Drs. Ayre and Buck were in attendance, and the meat was extracted, but she breathed only once afterwards. [Advertiser.

CHLOROFORM. It is mentioned in one of the London papers that Dr Simpson, of Edinburgh, has been summoned to London by the Queen. When two other facts are added—first that Dr. Simpson has been for a considerable time in the practice of administering chloroform in the numerous cases of midwifery which he attends, and, second, that the Queen has recently given notice to Dr Locock and Mrs Lilly—the matter assumes a shape worthy of attention. [New York Commercial Advertiser.

Gen. Fessenden, of Portland, has declined the nomination of the Liberty party of Maine for Governor. He says, as a reason, that he thought he could serve the cause better as a private, than as a candidate for office.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

IN SENATE, Mr. Clayton presented a memorial from Midshipman Rogers, praying compensation for services rendered in the war with Mexico, and accompanied by a history of his long imprisonment. He moved that the memorial be printed.

Mr. Hale objected. The Senate had refused to print memorials from large bodies of Christians praying for peace, and why print a private memorial!

It was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Cass reported back the resolution of thanks to Generals Scott and Taylor, recommending its adoption. Mr. Crittenden moved to take up the question on its passage.

Mr. Hale objected. No sophistry could separate, in his mind, approbation of the conduct of the officers from the approbation of the war itself.

The resolution was passed over informally, and the special order, the Ten Regiments bill was taken up.

Mr. Turney spoke in favor of the bill. He contended that the Whigs had shifted their position in regard to the cause of the war. In 1847, the Whigs held that the annexation of Texas had produced the war. Now they allege that annexation was not the cause. The President, they said, was chargeable with bringing on the war by his own act. He went on at length to show that the annexation of Texas was the cause of the war.

IN THE HOUSE, In Committee of the Whole, the bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones was taken up and debated without coming to a vote.

☞ Congress was not in session on Saturday.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

IN SENATE, Herschel V. Johnson, new Senator from Georgia, was sworn in and took his seat.

Several petitions were then presented, of no particular interest, when

Mr. Yulee called up the resolutions offered as substitutes for those of Messrs. Dickinson, Foote and Downes. He proceeded in his remarks, strongly opposing the Wilmot Proviso, and without concluding, gave way to the special order of the day—the Ten Regiment bill.

Mr. Breese supported the war and the administration in strong language, and at the conclusion of his speech, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Upham has the floor to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania offered a resolution, that the words in the resolution of the 3d of January last, that the war was unconstitutionally commenced by the President, is untrue in fact, and calculated to prevent peace with Mexico, and should therefore be expunged from the journals of the House.

Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts moved that it be laid upon the table. The vote was taken on the last motion—ayes 115, nays 94.

A resolution, that the subject of the importation of iron from foreign countries be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, to report thereon, was lost.

In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the debate on the sixteen million grant was resumed.

Mr. Duer of New York, in the course of a long and able speech, said that persons were always to be found trying to flatter, fawn, and lie, calling themselves Royalists in other countries, and Republicans in republics. The people were now surrounded by such person, who flatter, fawn, and lie, calling themselves Patriots. The motive for the war, as given by the friends of the Executive, arose from base partizan purposes. The commencement of his speech was a beautiful and eloquent eulogy on the character of Washington.

Mr. Sims of South Carolina replied in a vigorous manner, defended the President, and asserted that the war was brought on by Mexico herself. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

IN SENATE, after the morning business had been disposed of, and various petitions had been presented and referred, Mr. Badger, of North Carolina moved a reconsideration of the passage of the bill increasing the medical staff of the army, and the reconsideration was ordered.

Mr. Felch introduced a bill concerning the United States District Courts in Michigan, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Dickinson's resolutions were taken up, on motion of Mr. Yulee: and after some remarks from Mr. Dickinson, displaying Southern sentiments, but in some respects differing from Mr. Yulee, the latter gentleman resumed his speech, declaring that people going to acquired territory had a right to carry slaves there. Neither Congress nor the people had any right to prevent them from doing so. He denied that the Constitution granted any such power.

The Senate laid aside the morning business, and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, the ten regiments bill. An interesting debate sprung up, and Mr. Upham delivered his sentiments in opposition to the bill. On motion of Mr. Rusk, the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Kaufman, of Texas, introduced a resolution to stop the debate on the loan bill to-morrow at two o'clock Mr. Crozier, of Tennessee, opposed the administration policy. Houston, of Alabama, followed, stating that the revenue would exceed the estimates. Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, spoke in opposition to the Treasury policy of the administration, and Mr. Nicoll, of New York, in favor thereof.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

IN SENATE. A resolution of a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor having passed, Mr. Crittenden rose and spoke in reference to some remarks accidentally made by the Senator from New Hampshire: he contended that the approbation of the conduct of officers did not imply an approbation of the war.

Mr. Hale responded, defending himself strongly on the ground that his constituents were opposed to the war.

Mr. Foote spoke in very strong terms denunciatory of Mr. Hale and the Liberty party, and read long extracts from pamplets circulated in New England by Mr. Wright, which were against the war, and which he alleged were circulated under sanction of the Whigs. He charged the opposition with protracting the war and aiding Mexico. He said Gen. Marshall had written a letter by which the Mexicans were greatly encouraged to expect a pronunciamento in their favor in the United States.

Mr. Crittenden vindicated the Whigs and defended freedom of discussion. He contended that after a law was made by the majority, it was the duty of all to unite in its execution.

Mr. Jefferson Davis then spoke a few words in favor of the resolution and deprecating discussion upon it.

The resolution was then passed, Mr. Hale voting in the negative, and the Senate went into Executive Session.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr, Evans, of Maryland, offered a resolution, to reconsider the former resolution, that debate shall terminate on Thursday, the 29th inst. Vote taken on question to re-consider. Ayes, 93; noes, 95.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of a direct loan in preference to any farther issue of treasury notes.

Two o'clock, the time for closen the debate, having arrrived, Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, closed the debate, being allowed to do so by a new rule of the House. A vote was the taken to strike out 18 millions, and substitute 16 millions.

On reading the first section of the bill, Mr. Hale, of Massachusetts, proposed an amendment that no portion of the money granted should hereafter be expended in the prosecution of the war.

A vote was taken on this motion. Ayes, 23; noes, 116.

In Goliad county, Texas, recently, Mr. William Spencer was killed in a scuffle with his son-in-law, a Mr. Gorman, who butchered him with a bowie knife.

Six editors of newspapers in New York have recently been appointed to office by Gov. Young.

THE FIDDLER'S LAST LEAP. The Travellet says that on Tuesday night, the proceedings of a dancing party at a ball in Charlestown were brought to a sudden stand-still by the disappearance of the fiddler out of a second story window, from which he slighted in safety, took to his heels, and has not since been seen. An elucidation of this sudden flight was soon obtained, in the person of a police officer, who had been all the day in search of the said fiddler on a charge of larceny, and it was the sudden sight of the officer's face upon the stairs which caused the runaway to take the alarm and decamp.

COTTON MANUFACTURES. It is stated that the manufacture of print goods, owing to the pressure of the times, has been reduced at least 25,000 pieces per week. This, it is thought, will prevent further decline in prices.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 10th inst, by Rev Baron Stow, Mr Eustis P. Bemis to Miss Charlotte Augusta, eldest daughter of Mr James H. Osgood.

By Rev Mr Hague, Mr Rufus Hersey of Hingham to Miss Sarah T. Wilkinson of Boston.

13th inst, by Rev Mr Streeter, Mr George Williamson to Miss Frances H. Eaton.

In Bernardston, 8th inst, by Henry W. Cushman, Esq., Henry Roseell, Esq., Edityr of the Cabotville Mirror, to Mrs Climena T. Field, of Bernardston.

At Amesbury Mills, Mr Albert Hills, to Miss Susan Bagley.

In Shrewsbury, Feb. 10, Mr Holloway Harrington, Jr., to Miss Eliza E., daughter of Jonas Temple.

In Brattleboro', Vt., 3d inst, Mr John G. Daggett of Sterling, Mass., to Miss Augusta Warner of Boston.

In Lancaster, 16th inst, by Rev Mr Packard, Percival W. Bartlett of Boston to Margaret E. R., youngest daughter of Benjamin Holt, Esq., of L.

In Warren, 9th inst, Mr Osgood Bradley of Worcester to Miss Sarah Jane Makepeace.

In Ipswich, Feb. 10th, George W. Dike, Esq., of Stoneham to Miss Lavina Fellows of Ipswich.

In South Reading, Mr John H. Emerson to Miss Mary Bedman.

In Washington, D. C., 7th inst, Hon. Dennis Condry, of Newbury, Mass., to Miss Catharine Rebecca Browne, of W.

DEATHS.

In this city, Sarah Jane, only daughter of Luther and Mary Drew, 5 yrs.

Feb. 16th, Louisa Elizabeth, youngest and twin daughter of Benjamin Humphrey, 16 yrs 9 mos.

16th inst, very suddenly, Kendall Crosby, Esq., 50.

15th inst, Mrs Finnette Babcock, wife of Mr Josiah Babcock, 53.

In Dorchester, 14th inst, Calvin Burt, Esq., of Longmeadow, 86.

In Chelsea, 13th inst, Francis W., son of E. F. and F. A. Lovejoy, 3 yrs 9 mos.

In Westford, Feb. 8, Mrs Huldah Robbins, 82.

In Mendon, 12th inst., Jos. G., son of Jos. G., and Mary H. Davenport, 8 yrs.

In Chelmsford, Feb. 10, Miss Martha, daughter of Capt Alpheus and Martha Spaulding, 30.

In Athol, 9th inst, of consumption, Mrs Sally P., wife of Dr E. G. Wood and daughter of Mr Benjamin Priest of Boxborough, 37.

In Concord, Mass., 14th inst, Frederick Weldon, son of Charles C., and Harriet W. Hazewell, 3 years 24 days.

In Georgetown, 4th inst, Mrs Lucy, wife of the late Moses Boynton, 87.

In Leicester, Jan 1st, at the house of Dr Dugar, Miss Nancy Rawson, 91 yrs 3 mos. She was the oldest person in town.

In Fitchburgh, Jan. 15, Mr Charles Shepley, of the firm of S. & C. Shepley, 25.

In Millbury, Feb. 1st, Mary Eliza, youngest daughter of Simon and Hannah Wheeler, 6 yrs 9 mos.

In Braintree, 12th inst, Hon Joseph Richards, 63.

In North Danvers, Feb. 11, at the residence of Samuel Putnam, Mr Stephen Putnam, 74.

In Gloucester, 10th, a child of Mr George Nutter, 6 years.

In Providence, Feb. 13, Mrs Maria, wife of Mr John Raymond, 48.

At San Carlos, Island of Chiloe, Chili, July 4, 1847, Mr William A. Hill, of Reading, Mass., 21.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing Feb. 20.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	6 50	5 39	7 22	10 48
MONDAY.	6 48	5 40	8 20	10 52
TUESDAY.	6 47	5 41	9 16	10 54
WEDNESDAY.	6 45	5 42	10 14	10 57
THURSDAY.	6 44	5 43	11 10	10 59
FRIDAY.	6 42	5 45	morn	11 3
SATURDAY.	6 40	5 46	0 6	11 6

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—The stock in the market is inconsiderable. Sales of Pots at 6¼a6¾c and Pearls at 7¼a8 per lb cash.

COAL—The transactions for foreign have been confined to the wants for home consumption. The market is well supplied with Cannel. Anthracite is selling steadily by retail at 7,50a8 per chaldron cash.

COFFEE—The demand has been moderate, principally to supply the wants of the trade. The sales comprise about 800 bags St Domingo at 6¾a6¾c; 100 do Java 8¼a8¾c; 200 do Sumatra 7c; 300 do Rio 7¼c; 100 do Maracaibo 7¼a7¾c per lb 6 mos. At the close a sale was made of 2000 bags St Domingo for export at 6¼a6¾c per lb 6 mos.

HAY—There is a good demand for shipment and sales are making of Eastern pressed at $15 per ton cash.

HIDES—There have been sales of 1200 Texan at 7c per lb; some Madras Goat Skins at 28c; 3000 Cape Good Hope Sheep Skins, about 33c each 6 mos.

HOPS—Small sales are making at the trade at 5¼a6c per lb cash.

LIME—There is no Thomaston afloat. It would bring 73a75c per cask, cash.

METALS—Sales of English and American yellow Metal, at 20c per lb 6 mos. Sheathing Copper is dull and very little inquired for at present. It is held nominally at 23c per lb 6 mos. Iron is lower. Scotch Pig is nominal at $27a28 per ton 6 mos; sales from store in small lots at $32a33 per ton. In Bar there have been sales of 75 tons Russia Old Sable at about $100 per ton 8 mos; 100 packs Russia Sheet sold at 10¼c per lb 6 mos. Nails sell freely at 4¼c per lb cash. In Lead there have been sales of 1800 pigs at 4¼c per lb and 700 do, balance of a lot, at $4,18¼ per 100 lbs cash. The principal holders are asking 4¼c but do not press sales and buyers are not disposed to pay over 4¼c per lb cash.

MOLASSES—There has been but very little done since our last. Sales of 200 hhds Cuba sweet, to the trade, at 21c per gal 6 mos.

PROVISIONS—There have been large arrivals of Pork and it has been selling pretty freely to the trade but there is little or no demand for export. Sales of prime at $8½9,50; mess $11a11,50; clear $14 per bbl 4 mos; 100 bbls old rumps $8 per bbl 4 mos. Lard is in good demand at 7¼a8c; and 1000 kegs sold at 8¼c; Hams 8c per lb 4 mos. Beef continues dull; sales of prime at $7 and mess at $9a10 per bbl for Eastern and Western 4 mos. Butter and Cheese are in moderate demand at quoted prices.

RICE—Several parcels have arrived since our last and sales are making to the trade at 3¼c per lb cash; 40 casks for export at 3¼c per lb on time, with interest added; 60 do do, $3,65a3,75 per 100 lbs cash.

SUGAR—There is an improved feeling in the market and the stock of box Sugars being considerably reduced prices are firm

—3900 bushels Maryland yellow 56@57c per bu
—265 bags damaged Sicily, $43@$34 per ton

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

ON, Feb. 11. There has been a steady demand for Flour, but prices have declined a shade since last week. Sales have been making of Genesee common brands at $6,25@6,31¼; fancy brands $6,75a7; Ohio round hoop $6@6,12½; Ohio sheaf $6,12½@6,25 per bbl cash. In Southern there has been much doing. Sales Georgetown at 6,37½; Petersburg and other kinds $6,25 per bbl 4 mos. For Corn Meal there has been a good demand for shipment to the West Indies. Sales have been making at $3,25 per bbl cash. Rye Flour at $4,75 per barrel cash.

—The arrivals of Corn have been larger than by week for many months and prices have been receding. Sales are making of yellow flat at 55@56c per bu cash. Sales of white at 55a56c per bu cash. Northern Oats are firm at 38c. No Southern or Eastern here.

YORK, Feb. 14, 2½ P. M. Everything is ton, Breadstuffs and Provisions. [By Telegraph]—The demand for Flour is equal at $8,88 is the only sale we have heard of. by the home trade and the market is steady but Sales of Genesee at $6@6,12½; per bbl; a good inquiry for Wheat for milling, but otherwise are quiet. In Corn there is less doing, and it has a downward tendency; sales of new 59@62c, and old yellow at 64c per bu. Oats at 47a49c as in quality.

YORK CATTLE MARKET, Feb. 14. At 3 Beef Cattle, (about 400 from the South) p and Lambs, and 80 Cows and Calves. Beef Cattle—The further diminution of the t market the past week has induced holders prices from $6—the lowest average we week—up as high as $9 per cwt; but at ayers have evinced no anxiety to purchase freely. The sales of the week do not exceed A lot of 40 head were taken for the Bremen. Of the offerings 400 were Southern, and Eastern and New York State Cattle. The ll probably be indifferently supplied until the the season break up the roads of the interior drovers easy access to this point. Cows and all at market disposed of at from $20, $27,50 There was an active demand during the ese prices are fully equal to those quoted report. Sheep and Lambs—The supplies ally diminished and prices consequently are rted, with a good average demand. We es from $2, $4,50a7, according to quality.

CATTLE AND MEAT.

[Reported for the Ploughman.]

TON MARKET, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

et 417 Cattle, in all. About 30 Store Cat-

bout the same as the previous Thursday, nay as high as $6,75—1st quality, $6,25@6,50; 75a$6,12½@$6,25; 3d do, $4,75a$5,75—to the cinch.

fully attended, still but little animation.— a demand; Cows and Calves dull, but few

plenty, and but few sales, at prices somewhat y 4 and 5 at wholesale, and some for less— and 6.

1186 at Market.

mon Sheep, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00. l fed Sheep, $3,25, $3,50, $4,00, $5,25,

S OF STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY.

AT AUCTION.

[By Stephen Brown & Son.]

oston and Maine RR, $117 per sh; oston and Lowell RR, 114 per ct adv; ld Colony RR, 89¼a89¾ per ct; tchburg RR, 76 per ct adv; ermont and Mass RR, 71¾a72 per ct; ermont and Mass RR, new stock, 71¼a71¾; ew England Worsted Co, 79 per sh; owell Ins Co, 10¼ per ct adv; ittsimmon Co, 67¼ per sh; oston and Sandwich Glass Co, 85¼ per sh; ate Bank 55¾ per sh; ew Hampshire Bank 24 per ct adv; lass 5 per ct Stock, payable 1757,91¼ per ct;

[AT THE BROKERS' BOARD.]

Western RR, 28⅝; oston and Maine RR, 117; astern RR, 102¼a102¾; tchburg RR, 116; heshire RR, new, 77½; estern RR, 103¼; oston and Worcester RR, 115; all River RR, 85¾; eading RR, 4 at 22½; do b 10 d 22¼; orwich and Worcester RR, 37¾; ast Boston Co Dividends 12 m 6;

EDFORD OIL MARKET, Feb. 14. [For Sperm—Sales include 320 bbls at 106c; 105c; and 300 bbls at 105½c. A sale of as made in Westport a few days previous to ort, understood at 106c, which leaves the rely bare with the exception of 150 bbls in and the importation of the past week.— e market has been very brisk and the true the week embrace about 4506 bbls of all de the prices ranging, as far as we have been from 31½ to 35c, according to quality—se 0 bbls N W Coast at 35½c; 250 do at c, part ground tier, at 31½a32c; 1700 N home use and 1670 bbls N W Coast and art for the New York market and part for rivate terms. The stock of Whale Oil here and in Fairhaven, a considerable portion is held and offered at present rates, embrace out 4000 bbls of which is South Sea and il.

tail Prices inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

... 18@.. 28	Do. West'n, ⅌ ..	8@.. 10	
... 18@.. 25	Lard, best, ⅌ lb .	8@.. 9	
	Do. West'n, keg .	7@.. 8	
... 7@.. 10	Hams, ⅌ lb.....	7@.. 8	
... 8@.. 12	Veal, ⅌ lb.....	6@.. 11	
... 21@.. 25	Calves, whole....	4@.. 9	
... 6@.. 12	Lamb, ⅌ lb.....	4@.. 6	
... 6@.. 11	Mutton, ⅌ lb....	8@.. 12	
... 6@.. 11	Sheep, whole, &c.	4@.. 6	
... 6½@.. 7	Chickens, ⅌ lb..	10@.. 14	
... 10@.. ..	Turkeys, lb	10@.. 12	
... 12@.. ..	Pigeons, ⅌ doz.	100@ 125	
... 9@.. ..	Geese, Mongl,..	100@ 125	

VEGETABLES.

...@.. 33	Onions, doz bus	@.. 50	
...@.. 40	Beets, bush.....	62½@.. 75	
75@ 1 00	Beans, ⅌ bush.	1 50@ 2 00	
...@.. 50	Lambs, super	33@.. 38	
...@.. ..	Do. 1st quality..	30@.. 36	
50@.. 62	Do. 2d do.....	19@.. 26	
...@ 1 00	Potatoes, peck. ..	33@.. ..	
...@.. ..	Horseradish, lb...	8@.. 10	
...@.. ..	Mar. Squashes		
...@.. ..	Spinach, bushel	@ 1 00	
...@.. ..	Corn, ⅌ doz.....	@.. ..	

FRUIT.

1 75@ 2 00	Pears, ⅌ peck. ..	@.. ..	
...@.. ..	Apples, dried, lb ..	6@.. 7½	
...@ 2 50	Oranges, ⅌ box ..	2 50@ 2 75	
@ 2 50	Lemons, ⅌ box ...	@ 2 50	
...@.. ..	Figs, ⅌ lb.....	10@.. 12	
37½@.. 50	Peaches, ⅌ doz. ..	@.. ..	
	Strawberries, bt ..	@.. ..	
...@.. ..	Cherries, quart. ..	@.. ..	
...@.. ..	Raspberries, qt. ..	@.. ..	
...@.. ..	Gooseberries, qt ..	@.. ..	
...@.. ..	Currants, quart ..	@.. ..	
...@.. ..	Plums, ⅌ quart ..	@.. ..	

ale Prices inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

	Ohio Mess.....	11 00@11 50
0 00@12 00	Do. Prime.....	9 00@10 00
1 00@12 00	Boston Lard, in	
0 00@.. ..	bbls, ⅌ lb.....	@.. 8
	Ohio do., do., do	@.. 8
...@12 00	Hams, Bos'n, lb..	@.. 9
0 00@18 00	Do., Ohio, ⅌ lb..	@.. 8
...@15 00	Tongues, ⅌ bbl.	12 00@13 00
...@14 00		

ER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

16@.. 24	Cheese, best, ten ..	7@.. 9
15@.. 22	Do, common, ton ..	5@.. 7
7@.. 10	Eggs, ⅌ 100 doz ..	@.. 22

IT AND VEGETABLES.

0 00@ 2 50	Onions, ⅌ bbl..	1 75@ 2 00
75@ 2 25	Pickles, ⅌ bbl..	6 50@ 7 00
.@ 1 25	Peppers, ⅌ bbl.	8 00@ 9 00
.@ 1 25	Mangoes, ⅌ bbl.	9 00@10 00

[Wholesale Prices.]

HIDES.

20@.. 11	African, ⅌ lb....	8@.. 12
10@.. 10½	Calcutta Cow,	
10@.. 10½	salted, each..	1 00@ 1 25
8@.. 9	Do., dry.....	60@.. 90

HAY.

85@.. 95	Eastern pressed, ⅌ ton.....	14 50@15 00
	Straw, 100 lbs..	60@.. 65

HOPS.

5@.. 6	2nd sort.....	@.. ..

LEATHER.

23@.. 25	N.Y. red, light. ..	17@.. 18
21@.. 23	Do. do., heavy ..	15@.. 16
22@.. 24	East'n slaugh'r. ..	18@.. 18½
20@.. 21	Do. dry hide....	@.. ..

LIME.

70@.. 75	L'Estang, St. Geo	
55@.. 70	co. white ⅌...	@.. ..

WOOL.

45@.. 50	Com. to ¼ blood ..	28@.. 30
55@.. 56	Lambs, super	33@.. 36
.@.. ..	Do. 1st quality..	30@.. 32
50@.. 45	Do. 2d do.....	19@.. 26
2@.. 33	Do. 3d do.....	14@.. 15

MEXICO. The British courier arrived from the city of Mexico at Vera Cruz on the 22d ult. This courier was robbed once on his way up to Mexico, and twice on his way down; but he lost none of his correspondence.

Our correspondent writes to us from Vera Cruz: "That there are peace propositions on their way to Washington from Mexican government, there remains not a doubt. But not one here has positive information as to the true character of these propositions. Some one of the thousand versions may chance to be the correct one." The letter from which this is extracted is dated the 22d from Vera Cruz, and from a scource upon which we rely with confidence.

No news of importance was brought down by the British courier (which has transpired) save that a pronunciamento has been made by Mariano Avila, Governor of San Luis Potosi, it respresents the opinion of the people of that state as well as of Guadalajaar and Zacatecas, in regard to peace, to which they profess to be utterly opposed. It calls earnestly upon the other states to co-operate with them organizing forces to defend the country, and to levy taxes for the support of the war. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz, from whom we derive these facts, attaches very little importance to this pronunciamento.

The Arco Iris has seen letters from the city of mexico, dated the 25th of January, which say positively that peace has already been made, and it adds, that people of truth assert that the government and the authorities would be transferred to the city of Mexico.

We have been allowed to make an extract from a private letter received by a commercial house of this city:

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, Jan. 23, 1848.

There is a very large and valuable train which leaves this morning for Jalapa. It is composed in part of government stores, and propmty belonging to friendly Mexican merchants. It is a more valuable one than any that has yet been upon the road. A large force of guerillas, about 900, under Col. Zenobio, are known to be waiting on the road to attack it, and Gen. Twiggs is extremely anxious to chastise this noted personage. [N. O. Picayune.

SALTILLO, Dec. 28. Yesterday one of the most painful scenes took place that I ever witnessed. A soldier, by the name of Victor Galbraith, a bugler in Capt. Miers's company of volunteer cavalry, was shot for threatening the captain's life. The troops were all mustered to witness the dreadful scene. The unhappy prisoner was brought forward under the charge of the Provost Marshal and guard. Sixteen men were detailed and formed in single file. The prisoner calmly sat down on his coffin at about eight paces distance, and looked the executioners firmly in the face. His sentence was then read to him; he then threw his head backward, and said to the men—"Take good aim; I am ready to die." The men fired; he fell immediately, having received three balls in his body; but in a few moments he again arose, resting on his elbow, and asked for water and drank. He then said, "kill me at once, and relieve me of misery:" when four of the men who had reserved their fire advanced, and, placing the muzzle of their guns to within a few inches of his body, fired, almost cutting him asunder. Truly, he was the most resolute man I ever saw. Some of the officers were entirely overcome by the distressing sight. Last night one of our company, an Irishman by the name of Kelly, was very dangerously stabbed by some person unknown. It is thought that he will not recover. [Correspondence National Intelligencer.

THE WAR. A correspondent of the New York Express writes from Washington: "I was conversing with a lady last evening about the gaiety of Washington, when she took occasion to remark that the number of parties was greatly diminished from that of last winter, and to what cause do you suppose she attributed this fact? To none other than the Mexican war. Half the ladies in town, she said, were in black, and added that you could hardly turn a corner without meeting a widow or bereaved sister. But the city abounds in other evidences of military glory, and I may mention, by way of illustration, that I have seen at an evening party at least half a dozen gentlemen who were wounded in the Mexican war. One of them used a pair of crutches, a couple of them had their arms in a sling, while others were able to get along with the help of an ordinary cane. Among the unarmed heroes who figure at the private parties and the hotels, I notice that Captain May and Middshipman Rogers are the most attractive; one of them for his peculiar Mexican appearance, and the other on account of his sufferings and captivity."

LIABILITY OF RAILROADS. In the Supreme Court of New York, last week in the case of Stoddard & Lovering, of Boston vs. the Long Island Railroad Company, to recover damages sustained in 1846, by four cases of silk goods sent from New York by Adams & Co.'s Express in the steamboat New Haven, belonging to defendants, and injured by the Express crate containing the goods being accidentally thrown into the dock at Allyn's Point, Judge Vanderbilt held that the defendants were not liable as common carriers, the goods being under the exclusive care of Adams & Co., but that the Jury might pass on the question of neglect, carelessness on the part of the agents of the railroad company. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs of $1,436, being rincipal and interest,

RAILROAD COLLISION. The ten o'clock train from Chicopee Falls on Friday forenoon was met about midway between here and Cabotville by a locomotive, which the engineer was probably running up there for the fun of the thing, and a serious collision ensued. The engine "Chicopee," of the passenger train, was demolished, and the concussion was so violent as to break up a number of the seats in the passenger car, and tumbled the passengers head formost, bruising several, one or two of them very seriously. No bones were broken. [Springfield Gazette.

FACTORY BURNT. The woolen mill at Cherry Valley in Leicester, about four miles from Worcester, usually called the Watson Factory, was entirely destroyed by fire between 12 and 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. It took by friction of the fancy cylinder of one of the cards. The mill was run by Francis Callahan, who had an insurance of $800 on the machinery, and was stocked by Elias B. Crawford, who was insured for $1200 on the stock.—The interest in the mill itself, was chiefly in James Smith Esq., of Philadelphia.

SLEIGH-UP. On Monday afternoon, a span of horses attached to a sleigh belonging to President Everett of Harvard College, containing his daughter and son, were passing over the Neck, when some part of the harness gave way, the young man got out to adjust the same, when a modern Jehu ran into his sleigh, and in succession to others, upsetting all three in a heap, and smashing the sleighs into match wood, and the horses ran away. Mr. Everett's son and daughter were not badly injured.

SUDDEN DEATH. We are informed that Mr. Kendall Crosby, proprietor of a well known restaurant in Lindall street, died yesterday afternoon. He complained of being unwell in the morning, but nevertheless attended to the business of the establishment until a little before five o'clock in the afternoon, when he was seized with a spasm which put an end to his life in about five minutes. We hear that his complaint was cramp in the stomach. [Courier.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD. The Plymouth Memorial states the increase on this road in nine weeks following 1st December, from $22,273 73 last year, to $29 351 25 the present year—at the rate of $37,000 for the year.

POCKET BOOK STOLEN. A pocket book containing two counterfeit bank bills, and notes of hand valued at $2400 together with several deeds and insurance polices, was stolen Monday afternoon from the counting room of Charles E. Paige, No 42 India street.

GIRARD COLLEGE. The opening of this Institution took place on new Years' day. The paper containing the account of it did not meet our eye when it was needed, and the news was fresh. But we suppose that many of our readers will be glad to have it, even though so late. A procession was formed in one of the adjacent buildings of the College consisting of the Directors, the city Councils, the Municipal Officers of the several districts, the Controllers of the Public Schools, the Guardians of the Poor, and numerous other invited guests. These were followed by a train of a hundred newly admitted pupils, attended by the teachers. Having entered the hall prepared for the occasion, in the College, it was speedily filled with spectators. The exercises were commenced with an Address from Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., the President of the Board of Directors. We extract a few passages from his Address. It will be perceived that the fears which have been entertained of the *exclusion of religion*, are not probably to be realized. Mr. Girard's Will is construed by the Board of Directors, (from "the pen of one" of whom, as the President remarks, "that instrument received form and force,) as not excluding the teaching of the Bible, though it does exclude sectarianism. The following are our extracts:—

"We shall avoid sectarianism—we shall deny to the orphans submitted to our direction whatever advantage the world has hitherto imputed to denominational efforts.

But are we to take the fatherless and place them within these walls, to feed and clothe them, in utter ignorance of the existence and attributes of a God? Are they not to be informed of their possession of a soul, of their dependence upon Providence, of the relation of sound morals to future happiness? Are they to be removed away from the guidance of domestic affection, which, in the most unfortunate, sometimes stands in the place of virtuous lessons? Are they, with the loss of maternal care, to be kept in ignorance of the all-influencing fact that they have a Father in heaven? Surely this would be an irreparable deprivation—this would make them poor—this would make them orphans indeed.

We shall look to the motives of the founder of the College for a clue to thread the difficult path in which we have to walk; and these motives, their high aim and benevolent tendencies, will perhaps assist us in our sincere inquiries more than all the commentaries of those who affect to take Stephen Girard's will as authority for an atheistic school, or the clamours of those who desire to see such a sty of Epicurus.

'My desire,' says Mr. Girard in his will, 'is that all the instructors and teachers in the College shall take pains to instil into the minds of the scholars the purest principles of morality, so that, on their entrance into active life, they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety, and industry.'

Whence is to come the 'inclination,' the 'habit' of benevolence?

We have for our direction the principles of Him who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me.' We have for our guidance, the example of Him who took little children in his arms and blessed them; and we have for our encouragement the language of Him who said, 'inasmuch as ye have done *good* to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me.'

To the President all must look for that arrangement of studies and exercises which shall promote mental and physical vigor, so that the orphan inmates of the school shall enjoy and improve the time of childhood, that while they remember the solemnity of their high accountability, they may 'rejoice in the days of their youth, and let their hearts cheer them.' So also that the graduates of the College may take with them to agriculture, navigation, the arts, mechanical pursuits, and manufactures, those physical abilities which shall ensure a full and easy performance of required duty, and those mental and moral attainments which shall impart new dignity to their repective pursuits, and make them willing, cheerful, devoted followers of their destiny, and improvers of the condition into which they be called.

A Matron has been elected, and this day she assumes the direction of this great family. Her title is expressive of her office. It is not the mere administration of household affairs—what the little ones shall eat—what they shall drink, and wherewithal they shall be clothed, that is to form the scope of her duties; these are minor necessities of her position. She must labor with the mind, the will, and the affections of her charge. She must throw around them the influences of a mother's care, a mother's gentle discipline, a mother's constant watchfulness, a mother's unfailing, undying love. It is to her to pardon while she reproves, to lure back the little wanderer, by the certainty of affectionate reception, and not to startle him from the precipice of error over which he may be leaning."

Mr. Chandler was followed by Hon. Joel Jones, the President of the College, who responded to the views of religious education expressed by the President of the Board, and enlarged on the physical, intellectual and moral training which would be pursued in the College, agreeably to the wishes of its Founder. The studies will be the common branches; also Astronomy; Natural, Chemical and Experimental Philosophy; French and Spanish; Latin and Greek *allowed but not recommended*; Moral Science. On this last Mr. Jones remarks:—

"The founder of this College, while he has, to some extent, prescribed the subjects of instruction has wisely forborne to impose any restriction upon the sources from which it may be derived.

If we take the will as our guide, we cannot doubt our liberty to teach the principles of astronomy or chemistry, for example, from the works of the best authors, who have written on those subjects. And the same obligation to select the best means in every branch of instruction pervades the whole scheme, with this difference, however, that it applies with greatest force to those branches which are most conducive to the well-being of the orphan, and his usefulness to society. Accordingly we must derive the principles of morality from the purest source, and from the most authoritative of text-books.

Again, the proposed end of this part of instruction is to prepare the scholars "from their entrance into active life, to evince from inclination and habit, benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety, and industry—adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer." Now the injunction to teach the principles of morality with a view to these ends, cannot by any fair interpretation, be understood to exclude the obligations of religion. On the contrary—these virtues cannot permanently or vigorously exist in that heart which has no love or fear of God, and no reverence for His revealed will.

There is, however, one restriction. He did desire and design "to keep the tender minds of the orphans free from the excitement, which clashing doctrines, and sectarian controversy, are apt to produce."

We learn from a Correspondent in the last week's Christian Inquirer, that Morning Prayers are read by the matron, and that the children are all instructed to say their prayers at night. The principal matron being an Episcopalian, the service of that church is used. It is also stated that the echoes awakened in the marble halls are very noisy. To use the language of the matron, "it was like living in a drum on which an everlasting tattoo was beating." This excellent lady had actually ruptured a blood-vessel in endeavoring to make herself heard above the echoes of the children's voices.

GLOUCESTER AWAAR. Quite an animated appearance, for our town in mid winter, was presented at the depot of the Fishing Company on Monday. From Saturday to Monday morning seven vessels arrived from Georges' Bank, being the first on account of the company. On Monday they landed about thirty-five thousand pounds of halibut, which was immediately packed and sent of by the railroad. [Gloucester Tel., Feb. 16th.

OFFICIAL. Ezra Lincoln Jr, Esq, (of Boston,) having been appointed and commissioned, as an Aid-de-Camp of the Commander in Chief, vice Lieutenant Colonel George T. Bigelow, resigned, will be respected and obeyed accordingly. By order of the Commander in Chief.

GEORGE H. DEVEREUX, Adjutant General.

MARTIAL LAW. A lieutenant of the 10th regiment, in a communication in the Matamoros Flag, thus tersely sums up the "code martial:" "Please inform your correspondent that the only 'principles of law' which are known here are of the code martial. It consists of but two articles: —I order—you obey."

MONEY RUMOR. The Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington on the 14th, has the following rumored money negotiation:—

A rumor is circulated to-day, which, if well founded, will relieve the administration members of Congress from any anxiety as to the means of obtaining money for the support of the war. It is said that Mr. Belmont, as agent of the Rothschilds, has offered to take the sixteen million loan on the terms proposed in Mr. Vinton's bill: and to pay one half of the money in New York, and the other half in M[illegible]

The Rothschilds will find their [illegible] taking the loan on such terms, and [illegible] for granted, capitalists will be led more by their interests in this matter, than by any factious motives on one hand, or patriotic ones on the other. They can sell bills in Mexico for specie at a high premium,—some ten per cent. I am told by persons who have been engaged in commerce in Mexico, that the rate of premium has sometimes been as high as twenty per cent, or more. Mr. Bakenham used to sell his salary drafts, in the city of Mexico, for twenty-per cent premium.

FIRE AT LANCASTER. On Saturday evening last, fire was discovered in the factory building at Lancaster, occupied by Nathan S. Robinson, carpenter. The flames spread with such rapidity that nothing was saved, and in about one hour the whole building was in ruins. The building was owned by Wilder S. Thurston, and had no insurance upon it. It had been insured for three years at a mutual office, but the assessments upon the deposit notes had been so great, as to make the cost near 10 per cent, upon the sum insured. The policy was therefore allowed to expire January 1, with the expectation of getting better terms at some other office. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the building since 3 o'clock.

The whole loss, including machinery, tools, lumber, &c., must be nearly $5000.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bill to incorporate this company came up in the New York House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, on Monday. The first question was upon inserting a clause providing for indemnity to the Troy turnpike and railroad company, which amendment was rejected. It was then proposed to strike out the 7th section, giving this company all the powers conferred on the New York and Connecticut railroad company, which was also lost. The speaker then moved to amend the 9th section so as to provide that no branch of this railroad, nor any part thereof, shall run within five miles of the Albany and West Stockbridge road, and without taking the question, the committee rose and reported progress.

A NICE MAN. An old lady down towards Speonk, Long Island, once said her idea of a good man was—"A man what is keerful of his clothes, don't drink no spirits, kin read the Bible without spellin' the words, and kin eat a cold dinner on wash day, to save the wimmin folks from cookin."

SUDDEN DEATH. James Barrows, a native of Maine, aged 45 years, died very suddenly on Monday morning, on board the brig Galveston, at New York. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of death from inflammation of the stomach and bowels, was returned.

THE COAL OPERATIONS in Pennsylvania, have adopted a resolution to make but four sizes of coal hereafter, instead of five as formerly. The sizes made will be, broken, egg, stove and chestnut. All the screens will be altered at once, and no nut coal will be made hereafter at the mines.

HEAVY FAILURE. Murdock, Leavitt & Co., a house largely concerned in the iron trade, failed at New York on Tuesday. Their liabilitiibs are stated at half a million of dollars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business now offers to rent the Paint, Trimming and Harness Rooms, for one or three years. Also, if wanted, his Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops. The Stock and Tools will be sold if wanted. The abovenamed Stand is situated in Franklin Centre., Mass.

Inquire of HENRY BEMIS on the premises.
feb 9 6t

Cow for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a five years old Cow of the first quality—the Calf is now five days old, and the Cow gives eight quarts a day more than the Calf wants—price 75 dollars Cow and Calf—or 70 dollars for the Cow alone.

A. G. SHELDON.
Wilmington, Feb. 19, 1848. 2w*

In Exchange for Land.

A House on Marion Street, East Boston, valued at $2000, and which rents for $150 per annum, would be exchanged for Land suitable for Agricultural purposes within Ten Miles of Boston.

Inquire at 36 India Street, Boston.
feb 9 8w

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, has been duly appointed Administrator to the estate of John Rice, late of Framingham in the County of Middlesex, Blacksmith, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

JEREMIAH HUTLER, Adm'r.
Framingham, Feb. 15. 3w* feb19

Tennyson's New Poems.

TICKNOR & CO., have now ready—The Princess, a Medley, by Alfred Tennyson, in 1 vol, 18mo, price 50 cents.

feb19 135 Washington street.

Ticknor & Co,

HAVE lately published: Etherization, with surgical remarks, and an appendix on Chloroform, by John C. Warren, M. D., price 50 cents. The Sixth Edition of Evangeline, a Tale of Acadie, by Henry W. Longfellow, 1 vol. 16mo. The Fifth Edition of Alderbrook, a Collection of Fanny Forrester's Village Sketches, Poems, etc., 2 vols, 12mo. Physical Education and the Preservation of Health, by John C. Warren, M. D., price 25 cts. The Philosophy of Health or Health without Medicine, by L. B. Coles, M. D., price 25 cents.

feb19 135 Washington street.

Miss Edgeworth's Works.

A NEW ENGLISH Edition of Maria Edgeworth's Works. TICKNOR & CO., have just imported—The Tales and Novels of Maria Edgeworth, a new edition in 9 vols.

feb19 135 Washington street.

New Books.

VOL. 2 Lamartine's History of the Girondists; Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, by G. F. Ruxton, 1 vol; Life of the Chevalier Bayard, by W. G. Simms, 1 vol; Dr. J. C. Warren on Etherization and Chloroform, 1 vol, 18mo, price 50 cents; Cole's Philosophy of Health, 25 cts; History of the Mexican War, by E. D. Mansfield, 1 vol; Now and Then, by Samuel Warren, 1 vol; Jane Eyre, a Novel, price 25 cents; American Bird Keeper's Manual, by James Mann, 1 vol—just published and for sale by TICKNOR & CO.,

feb19 135 Washington street.

Real Estate at Auction.

Will be sold at Auction, on Wednesday, the 15th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the Farm of the late Jonas Ball, of Northboro', situated one mile from the centre of the town, on the County road to Worcester, and formerly occupied, for many years, as a Public House. It contains 153 acres of land, well divided into Mowing, Pasturage and Tillage, with a good orchard, and a large supply of wood, with a valuable lot of white pine timber on the same. The House is large and convenient for two families. Two Barns, Granary, and other out-buildings. This Farm may be conveniently divided into two good Farms. It will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also, a small Farm adjoining the above, known as the Howe Farm, consisting of a good House and Barn, Woodhouse, Carriage House, and Granary, and 14 acres of first rate land, with a fine orchard of grafted fruit. About 6 acres of the above is covered with wood and timber, and is a first rate situation for a farmer or mechanic.

Also, 12 acres of pasture land known as the School House Lot.

Also, 12 acres of pasture land known as the Warren Lot, near the above.

Also, 10 acres of meadow land, situated in Cold Harbor.

Also, 5 acres of Woodland, called the Esger Lot.

Also, 50 acres of woodland "pasture land, situated in the westerly part of the town, on Ball Hill. About 12 acres of said land, is covered with a heavy growth of wood and timber; the remainder is a first rate pasture.

The terms will be liberal; conditions made known at the sale.

For further information, inquire of DR. ABIEL BALL, No. 84 Tremont Row, Boston, or E. D. BLAKE, and DENNA EAGER, of Northboro'.

Northboro,' Feb. 19. 3w

Farm for Sale in West Boylston

Containing 122 Acres, with good Buildings, within five miles of the Court House in Worcester. On said Farm there is an inexhaustible Peat Bog 22 feet deep; the Peat has been used for a number of years, excellent and is principally used for fuel on the Farm. About 25 acres of young thrifty Wood and 48 loads of night soil; the loads containing 45 Bushels each, hauled from Worcester, and composted with muck and loam into 250 common cart loads of good manure. Said farm is a very desirable one for a young enterprising market man, as the terms will be Three or Four Hundred Dollars down—and the rest secured by mortgage to lay any desirable time the purchaser may wish.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN READ.
West Boylston, Feb. 19, 1848. tf

Farm for Sale,

Situated in East Leeds, Kennebec County, Maine. The said Farm contains about 90 Acres of good Land, divided into Mowing, Tillage and Pasturing, with 30 Acres of Woodland. The Farm produces from 40 to 50 Tons of good Hay yearly, and is well fenced, with a plenty of good water. The Buildings consist of a good House, Shed and Barn. The Farm lies on the Stage Road from Portland to Augusta, and near the Railroad now building from Lewiston Falls to Waterville. Price of the Farm is $1500; or the Buildings and one half of the Land will be sold for $800. Terms—one half cash down. The remainder, to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN N. GILBERT on the premises, or to WM. BURRIDGE, of Andover.

Andover, Feb. 19. 9t

For Sale at a Bargain,

A beautiful and commodious two story House, Wood-house and Barn, all conveniently arranged, Cellar under the whole House. A good well of soft waters with Pump in the Kitchen; Three Acres of choice Land with about Eighty choice engrafted Fruit Trees in bearing condition.

The above is situated in Bedford near the Meeting-houses and Schools, and about one mile from the Springs. About 14 miles from Boston. Price $2500.

For further information, apply to J. W. MAYNARD, No. 5 Congress Street. 3t feb19

The American Almanac.

1848. JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington street, publish "THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, FOR 1848, Volume 19. Price—$1 00. Containing more matter than any other volume of its size.

This periodical has maintained a high stand for eighteen years, and as a work of reference, to the politician, to the scientific, and to the man of business, it is of great value; for in addition to the large amount of astronomical and meteorological information, the former furnished by Prof. Pierce, we find in the number before us the names, &c., of all the principal officers in the employment of the United States and the individual States, including the army and navy, judiciary, members of the present Congress, ministers and consuls of the United States—all the presidents of the United States and all the *governors of each State since the settlement* of the country, with the respective dates of service. Post office statistics and laws respecting postage; tables relating to the public lands and the revenue and expenditure of the United States and individual States; commercial statistics, the Mexican tariff; bank, college, church and census tables; *titles and abstracts of the laws, resolutions and treaties of the last session of Congress*, and abstracts of the constitutions of the several States; also, the reigning sovereigns of Europe, form of their respective governments, &c; the names and ages of the royal family and nobility of England, the members of the Government and both Houses of Parliament, and of the Judiciary of England, obituary of distinguished individuals of this country and of Europe, a chronicle of principal events for the past year, &c., &c.,—a perfect *"omnium gatherum,"* and all in it useful. jan29

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License, from the Judge of Probate, for the County of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, the first day of March, at 12 o'clock, M., to the highest bidder, all the right and interest held by George E. Carleton, Mary A. Carleton, Susan E. Carleton, and Frances J. Carleton, Minors, in and to certain Real Estate, situated in Ashland and Hopkinton, in the County aforesaid, being the Farm lately owned by Horatio N. Carleton, deceased, containing about fifty acres of land, with a House and Barn, situated on the same.

Twenty fifteen acres of the above Farm is covered with young Wood of very thick and thrifty growth.

The remainder is suitably divided by good stone walls, into Mowing, Pasturage and Tillage.

The premises are well watered, and contain a good variety of Fruit Trees, most of which are grafted with choice kinds of Fruit. The Barn is 30 by 33 feet, with a good Cellar under the whole. Said Farm is situated about 3 miles from Ashland Centre, 2 miles from Hopkinton and 1 mile from Southboro' Depot.

The above offers a rare chance to any one desirous of purchasing a Farm.

☞ The premises are free from incumbrances,—sale positive.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, in Holliston, or of WILLIAM ELLIS, near the premises.—Conditions made known at time, and place of sale.

ELIJAH HALE.
Ashland, Jan. 27, 1848. 2w feb5

Percussion Caps.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND, G. D. Reid's French Caps.
TWO HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND Walker's English.

A new supply just received from the makers, warranted of best quality. For sale by LANE & READ,
jan22 No. 6 Market Square, Boston.

Dog Collars.

A QUANTITY OF FANCY LEATHER DOG COLLARS, just received from Paris—Brass and Iron Chain Collars, and Dog Chains, constantly for sale by LANE & READ,
jan29 No 6 Market Square, Boston.

Woman Wanted.

WANTED, to take charge of a small Farm House, five miles from Boston, a middle aged woman, widow or unmarried; one that knows how to make Butter. Apply at No. 8, Mt. Vernon Place. *3w feb5

Notice.

THE Marshfield Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Co., are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting, will be held at the Factory, lately owned by Said Co., on Thursday, the 24th day, of February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the choice of Officers, and for transacting such other business as may legally come before said meeting

ELIJAH AMES, Clerk.
Marshfield, Jan. 31st, 1848. 3w* feb5

A Dairy Family Wanted,

OR a Man and Woman separately, on a Dairy Farm, in Northern New York, for several years. Recommendations of character and qualifications FOR THIS BUSINESS, may be sent, POST PAID, to H. A. LEAVITT, 91 Court st., Boston, before March 10, 1848. *2w feb5

Chains.

CHAINS, suitable for Garden Fences and Cemetries.—Constantly for sale by
LANE & READ, No. 6 Market Square.
feb12 1m

The Cultivation of the Grape Vine.

A Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine, on open walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an improved method of planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare, 1 vol.

Lately published by
TICKNOR & CO., 135 Washington st.
feb12

Mill Saws.

WILLIAM ROWLAND'S MILL AND CROSS CUT SAWS, of all lengths, constantly for sale at LANE & READ'S, No

THE POET'S CORNER.

FLORENCE DOMBEY.

BY R. B. V.

Sits she by the window lonely
Where the gentle moonlight only
Floats into the room,
And the silver flecks of light
Scarce dispel the gloom,
Like a vestal pure and holy,
With a beauty meek and lowly—
Why so sad and melancholy,
Florence, "Heart's Delight?"

Heareth the sweet voices swelling,
Earthly music all excelling,
On the midnight air,
On the pinions of the night
Floats her spirit fair,
Back to scenes of youthful gladness,
Ere her soul had known the sadness
Which had grieved her near to madness—
Florence, "Heart's Delight!"

Thinks she of her little brother?
Thinks she of her sainted mother?
Recollections dear!
Doth she in the struggling light
See their shadows near?
Heareth she her brother's whisper
Close beside her cheek, to lisp her
Name? "Dearest Floy, gentle sister?"
Florence, "Heart's Delight!"

Thinks she of her father heartless,
Who had crushed her pure and artless
Spirit, 'neath his heel:
How she'd struggled with her might
To gain by mute appeal
A word, a smile—the slightest token
Of a love he'd never spoken,
To cheer her spirit almost broken—
Florence, "Heart's Delight!"

Listeth she the river's motion,
Onward to the mighty ocean,
As it speeds away;
Spirit-voices full of joy,
Murm'ring to her, say,
Florence, come away!
We will bear thee to another
Home, where dwells thy angel brother
On the bosom of thy mother—
Florence, "Dearest Floy!"

[Albany Journal.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Love in a Palace.

A TALE OF REAL LIFE.

That love, pure and unadultered, may sometimes exist beneath the gilded roof of a palace, as well as the thatched covering of a cottage, history tells us. The most memorable examples in our own day are the reigning monarchs of England and France. It is true the latter were not wedded in royal state, but the former were, and the domestic virtues of the British palace are an example for an empire. Our tale presents another case in rank as exalted.

The Winters of 1840-1 witnessed great excitement in the different courts of Germany. There was much "fixing up" of old tapestry and "pipe-claying" the uniforms of royal and ducal and other guards. New coats were ordered for the gentlemen of the various palaces and countless yards of silks, velveis, lawns, &c., found their way into the same noble and royal retreats. The diamonds of the family, intended to decorate the most "available" daughter, were re-set and re-furnished. In a word, Germany, meaning thereby its one hundred and one sovereign palaces, was in one grand commotion.

What caused all this? Had some philosopher, deep in the fumes of his meerschuam discovered, amid the drainings of his mug of sour beer, the "great secret," or had a new idea been developed amid the crowd of confusion which hangs over the German mind? Had a new Goethe sprung into being? Nothing of the kind—but a boy of twenty-three was on his travels. Wonder not, reader, that such an event had upset staid and sober Germany, for this youth was no less than the Grand Duke Alexander, the heir of all the Russias.

Here was an incident which occurred only once in a generation or so. This said Grand Duke was moreover a very handsome Grand Duke, and might even pass for good-looking, if he were only a common Duke; but for a Grand Duke and such a Grand Duke he was positively handsome. Grand Dukes it is true, are not wanting in Germany. Hesse Cassel and Hesse Homberg, and for aught we know, several other Hesses and Saxes, too, can boast of Grand Dukes, but these are very small Grand Dukes compared with a Grand Duke who is one day or other to be the absolute master of sixty millions of human beings, made after the same fashion as himself, though some of them may not be quite so handsome.

We have said our Grand Duke was handsome. Now it is true that he was not cast in the same colossal mould which makes his father, the Emperor Nicholas, the handsomest giant in Europe, but what he wanted in size (not that he was under sized, only as compared with his sire) he made up in grace. This last quality he inherited from his German mother. Her Imperial Majesty is very graceful and was very handsome, but the fatigue induced by an unbounded love for and practice of dancing, joined to a rapid family, has prematurely destroyed her appearance. All German women love to waltz, but her Majesty out Germans all Germany in her passion for this amusement. Poor woman, she had but little else to do in that great Imperial Palace, but waltz and look after her children. Not that she had any cause to complain of her husband, for he loved her almost as well as she loved waltzing, and that was a great deal.

We have said our Grand Duke was handsome. This was a great point in his favor, as all our fair readers will admit, though hideous, squinting Wilkes, the ugliest man in England, did once have the impudence to say, "he was only fifteen minutes behind the handsomest man in the kingdom in a lady's favor," meaning thereby that a smooth tongue is more regarded by the softer sex, than a handsome form and face. We cannot stop now to decide this important point, but leave it to each to decide for herself. But notwithstanding his good looks, our Grand Duke would not have created all this stir, but for another stil more important quality in a Russian heir. He was a bachelor. There was no Grand Dutchess, but the fair descendants of many a robber-baron now declared by their own pretty selves, that though he might come into Germany in the that most forlorn and miserable state, he should not so leave it. They were determined that some one of them, and each trusted it was she, should relieve him from that most horrid of all doms—bachelordom.

Germany has been so long the great European matrimonial market, that we are only surprised they do not hold a great annual fair for the purpose, as they do for the sale of books, woollens, and other marketable articles. It would save a world of trouble if all the royalties, large and small, with all their marriageable sons and daughters should meet every season at—say Baden-Baden, and invite all the other royalties of Europe who had similar articles to dispose of, to send them there. The trade could be carried on by the original and primitive method of barter. There would be no need of any kind of circulating medium as a representative of value, though a little yellow dross might be at times thrown in, in order "to equalize the exchanges." The simplicity of the thing is a great recommendation in its favor, and then the "young people" would enjoy the capital opportunity of studying each other's character and dispositions, which a fashionable watering place affords. The scheme we think an excellent one, it is certainly an original one, and quite as likely to be successful as many others of the "financial measures" of the day.

But *revenons a nos moutons*, or rather to our *brebis*, for our Grand Duke was almost too young to be a *mouton*. What was the matter with him, that it was determined he must leave the champagne and tokay of St. Petersburg, to drink sour wine in Germany. This was the secret which none could discover. His parents were anxious, the doctors non-plussed. The young heir was evidently unwell, and so after a consultation of the faculty, that universal panacea for all the unknown ills to which flesh is heir was ordered, "change of air and scene." In these cases, if you live in a town, the order is "go to the country." If in the country, "a trip to town will be serviceable." If North, "the West Indies, or New Orleans," are ordered; if South, "Saratoga, or Newport, or Cape May." So the Petersburg M. D.'s thought "Germany desirable," and so it was determined to give the young man some cash for the road and letters of introduction to numerous friends and cousins in Germany, and start him to see the world, get a change of air, and if it suited him—a wife. The good old days had gone by when a Czar was compelled to choose a Czarina from among gawky daughters of his Boyars or country gentlemen, and now he was free to roam the world and choose.

Behold then our young Grand Duke fairly started off in a handsome new britchska, railways were a luxury then unknown in Russia, with his pockets full of roubles and letters. What was the matter with him? Nothing—he simply had the blues. He was tired, bored, ennuyeed with doing nothing. He was living without an object, and like most men in that situation, he found more hours in the twenty-four than he could manage conveniently. Now, however, he had two objects. He was to see the country—and if he chose, get a wife—the latter was in the perspective, if we may so speak. His father had been very liberal about settlements, and all that, for singular as it may appear to all who have read about Poland and the Jews, and the Roman Catholics and the Siberian mines, and all that, the Emperor Nicholas actually has a heart, and is passionately fond of his family. All he required was a pedigree. The future Empress must have thirty-two quarterings on her shield—there had been mesalliances enough already among his own ancestors, and he wanted no more plebian blood on the throne of Russia. He did not hope to obtain any territorial indemnity as a compensation for his son's invasion of any of the German territories, and he well knew no pecuniary one could be hoped for in the usual low state of German coffers, and in the present balance of power state of the European world, annexation, other than conjugal, was entirely out of the question. So he forgave all dowries, thinking he might perhaps be enabled to squeeze enough out of the twenty millions of crown serfs to set the young people up in a quiet, snug way.

Behold then our young Grand Duke at length fairly embarked. The larger sovereignties, yelped kings, received him most graciously—their wives and daughters most gracefully. Their courts shone with great splendor. Everything that could possibly attract his attention, or divert his spleen, was presented to him, especially the Princesses Wilhemina or Fredericka, arrayed in their most seducing smiles and their most bewitching costumes. Still he was ennuyed—and like most men in his situation, he was dreadfully hurried, and drove at break neck speed from place to place, with the little demon always perched up behind the britchska and urging him on. In vain did Kings and Grand Dukes and Dukes, and Palatines, and Bargraves, and Margraves and Rhinegraves offer to his taste their finest wines, and the most elaborate productions of their kitchens, and to his choice their most captivating daughters. Even old Coburg, as skilled in disposing of a child to a crowned head, as a Jersey jockey is of a fine young horse to a raw, rich customer, was at fault. What was the matter? Still nothing. The duke was only tired. He wanted excitement of a different kind from any they had offered him. He could find balls and concerts to satiety in St. Petersburg, and there was no woman in Russia who would refuse the hand of the Grand Duke—for a waltz or a polka. He was sick of sweets. He wanted some sauce piquante—something to stimulate a cloyed appetite—and he could not find it.

Thus he drove on from court to court, yawning and dining and picking his teeth and drinking sour wines with hard names, until he began to wonder whether his teeth had any edge left or not. Still the object of the journey was unaccomplished. He had not found a wife, and his father had wisely judged that if he accomplished this he was more than half cured, leaving to time and the domestic curtains to do the rest. This was, however, very annoying, as for reasons of state the Emperor desired his son to marry, and yet after he had ranged through most all Germany, the object seemed as far from being accomplished as ever. What was to be done? Was he as a last resort to go to the old gentleman at the Tuilleries, who always has a son or a daughter on hand ready to take a crown or a large fortune at a pinch? Should things continue as now such must be the inevitable result, and instead of a Katrina or an Helena, a Celeste or a Clementina would become the mother of the future heirs of the house of Romanoff. This paternal anxiety was, however, soon relieved, and the young Grand Duke found he had a heart. He had visited all the Saxes and most of the Hesses. Lunenburg and Schaffhausen had in vain exhibited the splendor of their wares. Bavaria and Wurtemburg had nothing to suit. There was one Hesse yet to visit, that of Darmstadt, and to avoid appearing pointed, the young Grand Duke whiled thither, seated in his britchska, with his feet stretched out before him, his hands in his pockets and his cap drawn over his eyes, the very beau-ideal of listlessness. The same preparations had been made for him as in other places, nay it was even whispered, but we do not vouch for the truth of the report, that the young ladies' dresses had actually come from that paradise of mantua-makers, milliners, and perfumers, Paris itself. One thing, however, is actually certain, that their head tire woman came from there, so that if the dresses did not, the person who adjusted them to the snowy shoulders and well moulded waists of the young ladies did, and that was certainly of great importance. Could the Grand Duke resist the ravishing fit of those splendid robes as displayed on the faultless forms of the young Princesses of Darmstadt. Time alone, that great improver of wine, (tho' it is the fashion of the day to quaff it young,) and destroyer of women, can determine.

Our young Grand Duke was received with all the courtly etiquette due to his exalted station, and the young Misses Hesse were in due form presented to him. He bowed and they curtsied, and the usual civil nothings passed. Our Grand Duke found it passing agreeable, and remained several days. He waltzed and talked with the young ladies in the most polite manner possible, and listened with all proper attention to the prosaics of the old gentleman, their papa, as he sipped his wine after dinner. But still the great object of both papas did not appear to be any nearer approaching a conclusion. He was equally attentive to the young ladies. If he was impressive over the drawings of one, he was equally so over the singing of the other, and neither could boast that his arm had encircled her lovely waist in the waltz more frequently than her sister's. The young Grand Duke did, however, seem certainly less ennuyeed than formerly, but still his attentions were so nicely balanced, that neither felt herself entitled to lay claim to the prize.

At last our Grand Duke spoke out, but the questions he asked produced the same kind of effect on the ideas of his host, as Bragg's battery did amongst the advancing Mexican column at Buena Vista—it scattered them. The guest had frequently noticed among the attendants of the court, a young lady of remarkable beauty, and such grace and dignity of carriage, as would appear to entitle her to occupy a much more prominent position than she evidently did. Whilst all around were glittering in gems and jewels, she was simply, even plainly attired, and she alone, of all the ladies of the court, had not been presented to him. A something of reserve or melancholy, or something else, lent additional attraction to her appearance. There was evidently a mystery, and the eyes of our young Grand Duke often wandered from faces courting his glance, to rest with interest on the beautiful countenance of the unknown. He had at last found something to rouse his curiosity. A lovely girl became his sauce piquante. A strong interest in favor of the beautiful unknown was excited in his breast. He was determined to solve the enigma, and accordingly on the first favorable opportunity, asked his host—"Who is she?"

The answer did not serve to allay his curiosity. It was simply "My daughter." Here then was another mystery. If she occupied this high position, why was she thus thrust in the back ground? His mode of proceeding showed that our Grand Duke was very young in the ways of the world. Had he asked his valet he would have known all about it without any trouble: or had he been in Germany some eighteen years sooner, he need not have asked the question at all, for that country then rung with an hundred versions of the story. Suffice it to say, that when this child was born, her advent had not been announced as that of her sisters had been, by the thunder of artillery and the ringing of bells. The mother died soon after giving birth to the child, and the infant was reared at the palace as an alien and intruder, nay, as one who had soiled the purity of the shield with its thirty-two quarterings. Hence her position in the back ground in which our young Duke found her.

She was now, however, presented, and the little demon, spleen, soon discovered that it had a formidable rival for control over the actions of its former slave. Our Grand Duke from being locomotive, became stationary—still he felt an excitement. Here was one point gained. He soon began to discover he had an object. The demon was routed, and the skill of the Petersburg M. D.'s was established beyond all cavil. The school of adversity in which the young Princes had been reared, had developed the fine endowments which nature had bestowed upon her. If the young Duke continued to waltz with and pay fine compliments to her sisters, it was soon noticed by all, that it was by her side he lingered longest and most frequently; and an imperial courier at last brought a request, that a Duke of Hesse Darmstadt did not feel himself at liberty to decline—it was for the hand of the Princess Maria, so was our Cinderella nalled, as the wife of the Grand Duke Alexander, the heir of Russia.

If the young Princess had cause to complain that her birth had been ushered in with reproach and gloom, not so with her nuptials.—The roar of a thousand cannon, and the bells of a hundred churches announced to the inhabitants of St. Petersburg, on the 28th of April, 1841, that the Princess Maria, of Hesse Darmstadt, had become the wife of their future Monarch.—The parental wishes were accomplished—the young Grand Duke had lost the spleen and found a wife, nor is it believed he has ever regretted the exchange, and domestic felicity still reigns triumphant beneath the roof which covers the future mouarchs of almost a world. [Phila. Saturday Post.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER HUSBAND.

Rev. Ray Palmer, of Bath, in his third letter of foreign sketches, now in course of publication in the Christian Mirror, thus describes the Queen and Prince Albert. Mr. Palmer's letters are of unusual interest, being written in that familiar and easy style for which he is celebrated in his public addresses.

"About nine o'clock one evening, I heard that the Queen and Prince Albert were at the Oratorio at Exeter Hall. With my friend I made all haste to the spot; but we were told that it was then too late to procure tickets, as the exercises were nearly closed; and of course we would not enter. On our stating however, that we were strangers, and wished especially to see the Queen, one of the managers who stood by politely told us to pass in. We found the Hall, vast as it is, filled with a splendid audience. The door by which we entered was on one side of the Hall, and as we stood, the Queen and Prince Albert were directly opposite us, in a gallery appropriated to them and their suit exclusively. In public assemblies in England, the greatest liberty is taken in the use of Opera glasses. A lady within a few feet of you will turn around, and with her glass deliberately examine you from head to foot with the most perfect coolness.—Falling in with the prevailing fashion, I borrowed a powerful glass and inspected the Queen to my entire satisfaction. She is rather below the middle stature, has a light fair complexion, a well rounded face and bust, and in a front view she certainly looks well. On this occasion she wore a plain light dress, with a light silk or crape shawl, and nothing to distinguish her, except a white coronal wreath around her head. Prince Albert sat on her left hand and looked finely. Albert and the Queen are both exceedingly popular. The example and influence of the royal family is in general unexceptionable; immorality is not tolerated about the Court, and the good people feel that the Queen is worthy of affection on this account. It is believed that Victoria is a happy wife and a devoted mother; which probably has not often been truly said of Queens. I could not but catch a little of the enthusiasm of England loyality, and could very heartily have joined in the chorus of "God save the Queen."

A STORY OF LEAP YEAR. Sam Smith sat at home, on New Year's day, in dishabille. His beard was unshaved, his hair was uncombed, his boots were unblacked, and he was leaning back in a picturesque attitude, with his heels against the mantelpiece, smoking a cigar. Sam thought to himself that it was leap year, and how glorious, it would be if the ladies could only be induced to pop the question, in accordance with their ancient privileges. As he sat watching the smoke which so gracefully curled, his fancy glowed with the idea. How delightful it would be to have the dear creatures fondling on him, and with tender glances endeavoring to do the agreeable! As he meditated his heart softened, and he began to feel a squeamish, womanish sensibility diffuse itself over his feelings, and thought he would faint with propriety the first time a young lady should squeeze his hand.

"Rap, rap, rap," sounded at the door. Sam peeped through the Venetian blinds. "Mercy," exclaimed he, "if here isn't Miss Jones, and I all in dishabille, and looking like a fright—goodness gracious! I must go, right away, and fix myself up."

As he left the room Miss Jones entered, and with a composed air intimated that she would wait. Miss Susan Jones was a firm believer in woman's rights, and now that the season was propitious, she determined to take advantage thereof, and to do a little courting on her own hook. It was one of woman's privileges, which had been usurped by the tyrant, man, and she was determined to assert her rights, in spite of the hollow formalities of a false system of society.

Meanwhile, with a palpitating heart, Sam Smith went through a series of personal adornments. The last twist was given to his collar, the last curl to his whiskers, and, with, white cambric in his hand, he descended to the parlor. Miss Jones rushed to receive him, and, grasping his hand with fervor, said—"Dearest, how beautiful you look!" accompanying the words with a glance of undisguised admiration.

"Spare the blushes of a modest young man," said Sam, applying his cambric to his face to hide his confusion.

"Nay, my love, why so coy?" said Susan; "turn not away those lovely eyes, dark as the jet, but sparkling as the diamond. Listen to the vows of fond affection. Here let us rest," said she, drawing him to a sofa; "here, with my arm round thee, will I protest my true affection."

"Leave me, oh, leave me," murmured Sam; "think of my youth, my inexperience—spare, oh spare, my palpitating heart."

"Leave thee," said Susan, pressing him closer to her; "never, until the story of restless nights, of unquiet days, of aspiration, fond emotions, and undying love is laid before thee. Know that for years I have nursed for thee a secret passion. Need I tell you how each manly beauty moved me; how I worshiped like a sunflower in the lurid light; of those scarlet treasures; how my fond heart was entrapped in the meshes of those magnificent whiskers; how I was willing to yield up to the government of that 'imperial;' the manners, so modest, so delicate, enchanted me—joy to me—for thy joy was my joy. My heart is thine—take it—take it—but first let me snatch one kiss from those ruby lips."

The over-wrought feelings of the delicate youth were too strong, and he fainted from excess of joy. Meanwhile the enarmored maiden hung fondly over him, and—

Slowly the eyes of Samuel Smith opened—he gazed wildly round him—then meeting the ardent gaze of his "lovyer," he blushed deeply, and behind his kerchief faintly faltered out—"*Ask my pa.*" [St. Louis Reveille.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

The warm and comfortable douillette has re-appeared this winter, in an improved form, ornamented by quilting. In patterns for evening social parties they are made in pink and niais satin, trimmed with ermine, and small mantalet to match. The style of trimming redingotes is no longer confined to the tablier form; many have trimmings encircling the skirt, particularly in quilting. Cloth dresses are worn, dark blue and claret being the favorite colors; they are embroidered in soutache, intermixed with embroidery on relief, the tight back of the corsage being equally ornamented with the front; they are also accompanied by mantelets embroidered and festonne; some have merely a single side galon velouie, or four very narrow ones divided by buttons. The gimp trimmings continue an indispensable accessoire of most toilettes, and not only for robes and manteaux, but also bonnets and caps are frequently ornamented by them; fringes, oudes and crepe are much used on ball dresses.

Walking and carriage dresses are made tight and high, with long sleeves, closing at the wrists; for evening wear the corsages are low, tight and pointed: many have draperie on the top; pretty little mantalets are made for evening use, of lace, or plain tulle trimmed with several rows of lace; the rich lace scarf is, however, more elegant. Flowers are very much used on ball dresses, either in bunches or wreaths, forming moutants, or cordons so small as to form the headings of flounces; those of foliage are particularly pretty.

The velvet bonnets are mostly of dark colors, black, royal blue, vanilla, but they are lined with a contrasting color, and ornamented with much taste inside; plumes of small feathers are fashionable, the last falling low, but the most elegant ones have a single ostrich feather noue, with marabouts, or a bird of Paradise; gimp is also used on velvet bonnets, in a kind of rosille covering the crown. Velours epingle is very fashionable this season, in all shades of grey, fauvette and deep blue. The pardesus were never prettier than they are this winter: the forms are various, whether in velvet, satin de chine, cassimir, or drab cachemire; those for young ladies, of satin a la reine, are with sleeves, and made close to the waist. Manteaux de visite reach very low, and have several rows of trimming. Very pretty little caps are made of narrow blondes, and narrow velvet, with napets of blond: velours epingle, and stamped velvet, form numerous coiffures, mixed with black lace, and the half squares of lace are much in favor, confined by a boquet of flowers or velvet nœuds. [London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.

Ladies' pocket handkerchiefs—according to the last edict from Paris—are now trimmed with very broad lace. Another distingue style of trimming for pocket handkerchiefs consists of a narrow frill scolloped and edged with needle work in colors. This frill is set on very full at the corners, the angles being slightly rounded. Sometimes the borders on the handkerchiefs consists of a Valenciennes insertion between two hems, on each of which is worked a running pattern in colored cotton. The designs for this colored needlework are alike remarkable for their beauty and novelty. They frequently consist of miniature groups of fruit, such as strawberries, apricots, grapes, oranges, &c, or of fruit and flowers mingled together, presenting gay harmonious effects of colors.

FEBRUARY. There are at least two memorable days in February—the fourteenth and the twenty-second. Kindly Saint Valentine smiles upon the first, and rains odors and sweeter billets-doux wherever young folks are found; while on the other, honors, to which every year of our national life gives deeper and deeper significance, are paid to the Father of our country. Two ennobled days in one short month are enough to give it interest; and the present February has the additional grace of the supplemental day, whose quadrennial return gives to the unsought among the weaker sex, the precious privilege of pursuing too diffident bachelors into their very fastnesses. One determined celibat of our acquaintance, who chanced to be in a company of ladies when the clock struck twelve on New Year's night, fled instantly, with every mark of extreme terror, on being reminded that Leap-Year had now commenced. But we can tell him that flight will be of no avail. What is written in our foreheads must be accomplished; and leap-year only smooths the way for the decrees of Fate. [Union Magazine.

TO YOUNG MEN. How, after the duties of the day are over, do you employ your evenings? This is a question of importance. If you have no regular employment, no fixed pursuits to engross your attention and operate as a stimulus to the mind when unemployed, you must of necessity have many leisure and unoccupied hours—intervals when time will hang heavily on your hands, and suggest the necessity of some means to relieve it of its weight. The very time which is dissipated in idleness would, if devoted to study, enable many a young man to obtain eminence and distinction—certainly respectability in one of its most correct meanings;—for without *knowledge*, a man whatever his wealth may be, is a poor creature, but one remove above the beasts of the field.

Dr. Humphrey was once seated in a stage coach, when a gentleman and lady, on their bridal tour, wished to be accommodated with seats inside. There being but one vacant seat, the newly married pair were subjected to a separation, unless some passenger relinquished his place. This, no one appeared to do, when the Dr. mounted the outside, insisting upon the gentleman occupying his seat with his bride. Subsequently, the Dr. was collecting funds for the College over which he presided, and was presented with a handsome donation from the stranger he had met in the stage coach, with the remark that he knew nothing of Dr. Humphrey, or Amherst College, save that its President was a "*gentleman.*"

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.

THE BAYOUS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

[Concluded.]

The delta of the Mississippi is all of it elevated more or less above the Gulf on the south, and the bays or lakes on the east. At the same time it is much lower than the river at high water. From this formation result the two classes of bayous, which we are particularly to consider. These, as has already been stated, are of two kinds, to wit:

First, those which we have placed in the second class, or such as drain a peninsula or neck of land formed by the bends of the river. Bayou St. John is of this class and drains the neck of land on which are situated Carrollton, Lafayette, and New Orleans. And second, those placed in the third class, such as run out of the river, like the Lafourche and Plaquemine. The bayous of the river of which we treat, are far larger and more numerous than those of any other river in the world. They are anomalous in their nature. They carry water from the very brink of the river to a distance of ten, twenty, forty, or fifty miles, where they disgorge it into some bay or gulf, connected with the Gulf of Mexico.

The third class of bayous will first demand our attention. In order to have a clear idea of both these species of bayous, we must bear in mind that the river, through the whole of its delta, instead of being in a valley, is upon an eminence. From the mouth of the Red River to the Passes, the river is upon the summit of a ridge which diminishes in width and in elevation as we descend. To make this clear, we have only to state that at New Orleans the surface of the river at high water when it nearly attains the top of its artificial banks, is fourteen feet above the low water mark. At St. James, the rise is twenty feet, at Donaldsonville twenty-five feet, and at Plaquemine thirty-two feet. If we add to these measures the elevation of the river at low water above the Gulf, we shall have the height of the water in the spring freshets above the Gulf of Mexico. By this means we find that at high water the river at New Orleans is fifteen feet six inches above the waters of the Gulf, and at least thirty-five feet at Plaquemine. It thus appears that the rise in the Mississippi, in its delta is even greater than the rise of the Nile; for that, at Cairo, which is near the head of the delta is only twenty-three feet, according to [illegible] and twenty-four and a half according [illegible]. Now, this ridge is not only much higher at the head of the delta than in the lower part, but it is also much wider; so that the declivity is nearly the same during the whole distance, and if there were a bayou parting from the bend in the lower limit of New Orleans, the current would have a rapidity greater than that of bayou Plaquemine, though the descent is not quite half so great.

There is one element more to be taken into the account in our consideration of this subject. It is this: the Mississippi, like all other rivers which run through alluvial districts, is serpentine in its course, but it is believed that this river is more regular in its bends than any other river of this class. From extensive observations, it may be laid down that the reaches are, on an average, five miles in length; that is, the distance from one point to its corresponding one, on the same side of the river, is ten miles. In some cases these distances are not more than seven miles, and in others they are twelve, but the regularity is remarkable. This regularity is so rarely departed from, that the Indians were accustomed to reckon distances by the number of bends.

Now, the bayous of the third class, the outlet bayous, invariably take their departure from the river in one of its bends. The bayous of the second class, on the other hand, start from a point of land. The former continue of the same width till they reach some larger bayou, or some bay into which they flow. In this uniformity of width they resemble the stream in which they originate. When left to themselves they have numerous branches of subordinate bayous; so that the Mississippi, from the head of the delta, is a mighty natural apparatus for irrigation. Fed by the never failing snows of the Rocky Mountains, this stupendous reservoir is constantly supplied, and when all the bayous were left open, it poured through them as through so many pipes, its fertilizing waters, and enriched every rood of land in the delta. At present, the branches of these bayous are filled up, as are most of the bayous themselves. But it is highly probable that every bend in the delta had formerly a bayou flowing out of it. The beds of some of these yet remain.

It is to be remarked of these outlet bayous, that they are nearly dry when the parent stream is at low water. They are but conduits to convey the surplus waters to the ocean. At the time of the periodical overflow they rush with the impetuosity of mountain torrents.

It will be readily perceived that this class of bayous are all but so many mouths of the parent stream, and should have been called *mouths*. This is the only proper term for them. It is greatly to be regretted that many of these mouths have been filled up. They were so many safety valves through which the river spent its destructive power. All serious evils might have been prevented by filling up their branches and making dikes or *levees* in the lowest place. These precautions would have been sufficient to prevent any breaches upon the plantations through which they flow, and would at the same time have kept the Mississippi from making breaches or *crevasses* upon its banks, in the period of high water. These bayous being natural and not artificial, it follows as a necessary consequence, that if they are filled up, the river must force other passages to supply their place. We have every reason to suppose that if the Lafourche and Plaquemine were stopped up, the *levees* in their neighborhood would have to be raised several inches to encounter the additional force. If all the bayous, on the other hand, had been left oadn, the *levees* might have been two or three feet lower without danger.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

In a discourse delivered in Brooklyn on thanksgiving day, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, will be found the following:

"It is not in the discovery of new and before unsuspected religious truths, that we expect progress; but in very unexpected practical applications of the long known and simplest truths of the Bible. The world is able to bear the *doctrine* of Christ; but nothing would convulse it so soon or so profoundly as this day to insist upon the utmost *practical* fulfilment of that doctrine. It is sufficiently difficult to inspire men with the idea of high spiritual truth; but this is much easier than to procure their practical assent to the golden rule. The most radical book on earth is the Bible. Let the absolute requirements of the New Testament be peremptorily laid upon business, pleasure, social usage, political economy, and the whole of public procedure, and it would be like the letting loose of tornadoes in the forest. Let an angel of God come down to measure the ways of men, and to change all that disagreed with the golden rule, in the family, in the shop, in the ways of commerce, in the social and political life, and the clamor of resistance would fill the heavens! What has been the occasion of the heat and fury which has gone forth on the Slavery question, but the simple endeavor to procure for a despised class the simplest elements of justice? Yet our ears are annually vexed with redundant arguments or eulogies of Fourth-of-July justice. The whole mighty fermentation of England—the irrepressible throes of Italy, are but the result of the simplest truths of the New Testament. Let rulers who love absolute authority, cast the Bible out of their dominions. It is as full of revolutions as heaven is of stars. Little by little it leavens the lump. Each encroachment upon embodied and organic selfishness brings on a battle. Behold, indeed, the axe is now laid at the *root*; and every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit shall be hewn down and cast into the fire."

CONFIRMING SOLDIERS.

A late number of the London Times has the following:—

'I have just witnessed a most imposing and pleasing ceremony,—the confirmation of twenty-two of the Royal Horse Guards, (Blue,) and twenty-nine of the Grenadier Guards, and stationed by the Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of a congregation consisting of their officers and comrades, and a large assembly of clergy.—Nothing could exceed the attention shown by the men confirmed, and the congregation, and had the Lord Bishop himself served in the army, he could not have brought the subjects on which he touched in his most excellent address before, and his parting advice after, the ceremony, more home to the heart and understanding of the soldier.'

No one would infer, from the tenor of the foregoing that the vocation of the soldier is less honorable than that of the sailor, the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the teacher, or any other calling in life. All past human history, if we except the modifying influences of the gospel, goes to make up the impression that there is nothing of discredit or disgrace in the profession of the soldier. It is mostly an emblazonry of his achievements. No being has it surrounded with such a halo of renown as the warrior. We cannot read our best histories without catching, almost insensibly, the subtle spirit that has invested even war and the battle-field with the charms of romance and of poetry;—the spirit that more glorifies the great professional murderer than the benefactor of mankind.

But we have fixed our hopes on sand instead of the rock of Eternal Truth, if this feeling is to remain forever. If that time shall ever come of which prophecy has assured us, when all spears shall be beaten into pruning-hooks, and when all swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, and they shall *learn war no more*, then must the time come, and precede *that* day, when the profession of the soldier will be looked upon as the antagonism of Christianity.

It is to the practical reproach of our religion that it is not thus looked upon now,—especially in Britain and America. It is hence deeply humiliating to read such a record as the foregoing. Confirming soldiers! To do what? Become the light and salt of the world! No! but to unsheath the sword, it may be, with fewer stings of conscience than before, and to give the man whose profession has already dyed the world in blood, the immunities of our peace-making religion!

But even the good John Newton was a slave-trader. *He could not be one now.* Let us hope, and pray, and labor on, for similar achievements of humanity and religion, in reference to all who engage in war. Let us work, though we labor without the aid of the Bishops and Archbishops of a corrupt state of religion. [Christian Reflector.

"NONE LIVETH TO HIMSELF."—God has written upon the flower that sweetens the air, upon the breeze that rocks it on its stem, upon the rainbow that refreshes the smallest sprig of moss that rears its head in the desert, upon the ocean that rocks every swimmer in its chambers, upon every pencilled shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, *as* well as upon the mighty sun that warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in his light—upon all he has written, "None of us liveth to himself."

O'CONNELL'S TACT IN CROSS-EXAMINATION. He was once examining a witness whose inebriety, at the time to which the evidence referred, it was essential to his client's case to prove. He quickly discovered the man's character. He was a fellow whom we may describe as "half foolish and roguery." "Well, Darby, you told the truth to this gentleman?" "Yes, your honor, Counsellor O'Connell." "How do you know my name?" "Ah! sure every one knows our own *patriot*." "Well, you are a good humored, honest fellow; now tell me Darby did you take a drop of anything that day?" "Why your honor, I took *my share* of a pint of spirits." "Your share of it; now by virtue of your oath, was not your share of it—*all but the pewter?*" "Why, then, dear knows, that's true for you sir." The court was convulsed at both question and answer. It soon step by step came out that the man was drunk, and was not, therefore a competent witness. Thus O'Connell won his cause for his client.

Here is another instance of his ready tact and infinite resource in the defence of his client. In a trial at Cork for murder, the principal witness swore strongly against the prisoner. He particularly swore that a hat, found near the place of the murder, belonged to the prisoner, whose name was James. "By virtue of your oath, are you sure that this is the same hat?" "Yes." "Did you examine it carefully before you swore in your informations that it was the prisoner's?" "I did." "Now, let me see," said O' Connell, as he took up the hat, and began to examine it carefully in the inside. He then spelled aloud the name of James, slowly, thus, J-a-m-e-s. "Now, do you mean those words were in the hat when you found it?" "I do." "Did you see them there?" "I did." "And this is the same hat?" "It is." "Now, my lord," said O'Connell, holding up the hat to the bench, "there is an end of the case,—there is no name whatever inscribed in the hat." The result was an instant acquittal."—Fagan's life and times of O'Connell.

ORIGIN OF THE PAWN BROKER'S SIGN.—It is probably not generally known how the sign of the three golden balls, now used by that class of exchanges termed pawn-brokers, came to be so universally adopted by them. Its history is interesting: "From the beginning of the fourteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century, the Italians engrossed a large portion of the commerce of Europe, and almost the entire trade of the Levant. Their merchants, commonly called Lombards were enab'ed to carry their goods consisiing of silks, spices, and Asiatic produce into the Northern and Western kingdoms, by the privileges and exemptions granted them by sovereigns, and to become the chief bankers and money-dealers in the different States. The three balls, exhibited over pawnbroker's shops, are the arms of Lombardy, and have been retained as a sign ever since the Lombards were the principal money-dealers of Europe. The street in London in which these foreigners were settled still retains the name of Lombard street, and continues to be the chief seat of banking establishments there." [Journal of Commerce.

THE LATEST ABSURDITY. Of all the difficulties and annoyances that men of genius have to encounter and overcome, that engendered by religious bigotry and superstition is the most vexatious. This reflection has been suggested by the most intolerant officiousness of certain ministers in Edinburgh, who have taken it into their heads to object to the use of chloroform by medical men in obstetric cases. Our readers may laugh, but the fact is certain, that the mitigation of pain during the time of childbirth is objected to by these men, on the ground that God, in consequence of the fall, ordained men to be brought forth in sorrow, &c. Dr. Simpson, the successful discoverer of the inestimable qualities of chloroform in deadening the nervous system, and rendering the body incapable of feeling during surgical operations, has been at pains to combat this clerical anathema; and well has he done it. He has quoted from the original text the accounts of the first surgical operation recorded in holy writ—we say it with all reverence—that performed by God himself. "The Lord caused a deep sleep," &c. As no one will call in question the object to be gained by the deep sleep, we are satisfied we shall have no more appeals to Scripture or clerical anathemas against the use of chloroform, in surgical cases at any rate. [Abroath Guide.

SWITZERLAND. A further reduction of the army of occupation had been ordered by the Directory.

Several religious establishments had been ordered to pay large sums to the government.—The Pope had addressed the Diet, complaining of several sacrilegious acts committed.

Austria, Prussia and France had determined to demand the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the different cantons and to restore their independency. England had expressed her opinion that Switzerland ought not to be meddled with.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD COINS.—The director of the United States Mint, in a letter to the superintendent of the branch mint at New Orleans, speaks of the counterfeit half and quarter eagles, which have been detected in circulation, as "remarkable and dangerous imitations of the true coin." He says none of the original dies can have been used by the counterfeiters, and it most therefore be supposed, either that they have the services of a most skilful engraver, or have possessed themselves of a dangerous process, recently discovered in England, for making very perfect dies of cast iron, which are *fac similes* of the original medal or coin.

Sergeant Edmund Gilbert, of Waterbury, returned volunteer, passed through this city on his way home on Saturday. He was in fine health, but had lost two or three fingers from one hand by an escopette ball. Mr Gilbert brought back with him a small book of common prayer, given him by a lady in this city, in which was embedded a musket ball, received in the battle of Chapultepec, and which being in his pocket at the time, was the means of saving his life! Sergeant G. has the reputation of being one of the best warrant officers in the ninth regiment. [New Haven Register.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Mr. Peleg B. Sherman, postmaster at Lonsdale, R., I. while riding through Pawtucket on Sunday evening last, was thrown with great violence from his sleigh, in consequence of his horse running and becoming unmanageable. He struck upon his head, and with such force, that his skull was fractured. He lingered until Wednesday evening when he expired.

COMFORTS OF WEALTH. A Washington writer says that Mrs Gaines has received a large number of letters from young ladies and young men, asking donations of amounts ranging as high as five thousand dollars, and from people she never heard of before.

STATISTICS OF ENGLISH CHURCHES. The *Church of England* have 11,825 churches and